The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

FAR APART.

Beneath the quaint old bridge you hear
The waves make music as they pass;
And winding to the elm-tree near,
You see the pathway through the grass,
Where we were wont to walk, alas!

The river wanders as of old
Beneath the shade of willow-trees;
The sunlit waters gleam like gold,
And ripple to the gentle breeze;
But I am far from thee and these!

The sky bends over, broad and blue,
And, in the soft and mellow light,
You tread the lane our footsteps knew
In former days, when days were bright;
Do these days bring such sweet delight?

And still that lane with grass is green;
With fragant flowers the banks are fair;
In golden gloss and silver sheen,
The bees still haunt the balmly air;
But you will fail to find me there.

Again, perchance, I may not see
The rustling rows of willow-trees
(Which lent a leafy canopy
When we strolled underneath at ease;)
For I am far away from thee and these!

Our joys forsake us. Soon does spring
Pass by and for the summer call;
Soon do the birds lose heart to sing,
When fading leaves in autumn fall;
And winter is the end of all.

SAVED FROM A WRECK.

[Cassell's Magazine.]

It seemed like a presentiment! At least there was something very remarkable in the fact that my countrymen and fellow-travelers, Dons Manuel and Domingo, should have altered their plans at the last moment of leaving England, and instead of returning to Peru, their native country, *via* New York, as had been previously agreed, decided to go by the more direct way of Jamaica. A thousand miles more or less is no consideration with such travelers as we Peruvians are, and although New York is a little out of the way to South America, my friends did not hesitate on that account. However, it was finally arranged that my companions should return to Peru by the Jamaica route, and that I should meet them there after touching at New York, where my wife and family were residing. Some valuable works of art, which my fellow-travelers had purchased during our ten months' wanderings in Europe were to have gone with me to New York; but here again the finger of fate seemed to interpose, and labelled them "glass with care," direct to Peru by sailing vessel.

I wished afterwards that I had adopted the same precaution with regard to a small leather bag, that contained various presents for my friends in South America, besides many little treasures which I had collected abroad.

I had my choice of steamers for New York, as two were about leaving Liverpool for that city. Both had alike the reputation for fast sailing and cabin comforts, but the fates decreed that I should embark in the one which I will call the Arcadia, and I accordingly secured a berth in the saloon department of that vessel.

I am an old traveler and therefore nothing was omitted in my list of requirements for a voyage by sea, except a life-preserver, which I had intended purchasing in London, but which, in the hurry of my departure, I had forgotten. My portmanteau was, as usual, stowed away in a place in my cabin; the leather bag, containing my money and valuables, was consigned to the care of the purser; and before I retired to rest, an old sock—in which I was accustomed at night to place my silver match-box, my gold repeater, a couple of valuable rings, and a little loose cash—was deposited under my pillow. Like most of my countrymen, I am an inveterate smoker, and I had not forgotten to provide myself with a goodly supply of cigars of the best brand, together with a few packets of Havana cigarettes.

The Arcadia was not altogether what I should have considered a clean and perfectly sound vessel; indeed this was her last voyage before putting in to docks for repairs. However, I fed and slept well, and the speed at which we started left nothing to be desired.

We steamed out of Liverpool, and on the following day we had already made 344 miles. On the next day, however, we were caught in a strong gale, which rent some of our sails and retarded our progress. But on the morrow there was a calm, and notwithstanding this we made only 244 miles. On the next day, with the weather still in our favor, we made but 189 miles. The passengers now began to comment upon the tardiness of the steamer, and many were of the opinion that the coal supply was deficient; and when three days later we found that we had made at the rate of 169 miles per twenty-four hours, we twitted our captain good-naturedly about the stingy allowance of coal.

We were a merry party, and fraternized much during the tedious, voyage, occupying the hours by playing chess, cards and other games, and laying wagers as to the number of miles the steamer was making per day. Three of the saloon passengers whom I will call Mr. Welch, Mr. Sant, and Mr. Kew, were especially friendly with me—perhaps because I was a foreigner, and contributed largely towards maintaining the hilarity on board. They also helped me to consume the good Havana cigars which I had brought.

On the last day of that memorable month, the fact could not be concealed that the Arcadia was either deficient in coal or that the supply was of inferior quality, and upon the morning of that day it was resolved to make for Halifax. At twelve o'clock our captain gave orders to change the route and put the ship's head northwards. It was only after the mischief was done we learnt that the steamer had at that moment already passed Halifax by 160 miles. The Arcadia was then sailing at the rate of thirteen miles an hour.

My friend Mr. Welch, whose destination was South Carolina, signified his intention to land at Halifax, and continue the rest of the journey to New York by rail. He advised me to follow his example, and, as I was heartily tired of the sea-voyage, I willingly agreed to accompany him. Other passengers joined in our scheme, and discussed with us as to the best means of carrying out our plan. But man proposes and——

I retired early to my berth on the evening of a very memorable day, and slept somewhat more soundly than I had hitherto done. The thought of awakening on the morrow off Halifax, continuing the journey by land, was a delightful prospect, and I soon began to dream that I was already in the bosom of my anxious family.

Long before daybreak I was awakened by a strange noise as of machinery in violent motion. At first I took no notice of the sounds, for I attributed them to the hauling up of cinders from the furnaces below. Upon their being repeated, however, I threw on a few clothes, tripped into my slippers, and entered the saloon. Here I was met by one of the stewards, who, in great agitation, informed me that the steamer had struck. I thought at first he was only joking, and that he meant that the vessel was "on strike", and had refused to go on. His real meaning was, however, soon made clear to my understanding. The steamer had struck on a rock and was fast sinking.

My first impulse was to fly for safety to a high part of the vessel, and trust in Providence for my deliverance. Recollecting, however, that death from exposure to the cold was said to be even worse than death from drowning, I returned to my cabin for my heavy overcoat and travelling-cap. I bethought me also of the old sock, which, besides my watch, rings, and match-box, contained twenty-three sovereigns; and thinking these might prove of service, I gathered them together and stuffed them hurriedly into a pocket of my warm overcoat, where I found also a few cigars and cigarettes. There was no time for any further preparations. The water was already rushing in torrents down the cabin-stairs, and before I had time to reach the deck, my feet were soaking.

The scene on deck was indeed terrible. The door of the steerage cabin had been thrown open, and the emigrants were pouring out like ants from a besieged ant-hill. Women and children were running wildly about in all directions, and rent the night air with their shrieks and piteous cries for help.

Alighting on the quarter-deck, I encountered Mr. Sant in the act of putting on a life-preserver, and nearing the wheel house the last of the signal rockets was being fired.

Instinctively, or as if inspired, I clung to the broad wooden rail on the starboard or right-hand side of the steamer, for in that moment the vessel suddenly heaved over, and threatened to precipitate me into the sea. I now fell on my knees and, in my native language, implored Heaven to forgive my sins, and protect my beloved wife and children. I fancied then that I saw my dear family standing in the centre of the deck before me, and the illusion was only dispelled when I observed that the deck was so much out of the horizontal, that I was forced to hold fast to the rail in order to save myself from falling forward. I clung for very life to an iron bar of this rail, for the steamer had heeled over again, and stood as they say "on her beam-ends."

I thought it strange that she should have fallen with her deck seawards, when the waves and wind were inclining her to the land side. If, however, she had fallen in the opposite direction, every soul on board must have perished.

Wearied with grasping the rail of the steamer, I ventured to change my place of safety, and for this purpose moved cautiously towards the hurricane or bridge deck, which is the highest part of a vessel. Seating myself upon one of the iron props of the bridge, I felt the waves as they dashed against the upturned hull, and I heard a voice repeatedly cry, "Take to the rigging!" I, however, did not avail myself of the invitation, for I could observe indistinctly that the rigging was already black with people, and it was besides, difficult to approach that quarter of the steamer. Light was issuing from the port-holes of the hull beneath me, but this was presently extinguished by the waves, as they dashed into the little windows. I myself soon became thoroughly drenched with water, my feet and hands were numbed with the cold, and my slippers parted company.

Suddenly I lost my hold and fell. I now thought that my end was approaching, but by a miracle I presently found myself seated saddle fashion on the wooden rail below. Again I thanked Heaven for my safety, and as I was uttering the words, a voice near me asked whether I was addressing him.

"No," I replied, "I was praying, and I recommend you to do the same."

"What language do you pray in?" he inquired.

"In Spanish," I answered, "but you can pray in your own language, you know."

The waves still beat with fury against the wreck, and now daylight began to appear, and gradually revealed the objects around. Land—so dreaded a few hours since, so welcome now—was distinctly visible. The steamer appeared to be enclosed in a kind of semicircle of land.

In turning my head I beheld my friend Mr. Sant, whom I found to be the person who had last addressed me.

"Are you Senor C——?" he asked.

"I am."

"Oh! we are lost—we are lost!" he exclaimed.

"On the contrary," said I, "I believe we are saved."

"Saved for the moment only!" he said.

The poor fellow had neither hat nor coat on, and was shivering with cold. Water was dripping from his head, and his watch guard hung loosely from his waistcoat. He told me he had offered one of the sailors fifty dollars for a life-preserver; that the man had accepted his offer, but Mr. Sant's hands were so benumbed with cold that he was unable to extract the coin from his fob. The sailor therefore followed my friend's directions, and helped himself. The life-preserver, however, proved of no service, nor had a life-preserver been of any use to George, one of the attendants of the saloon, who had tried to avail himself of one. His body was then floating under my gaze.

By the blessed light of day I could now calculate the distance which separated us from land. The nearest point of *terra firma* was a large rock about twenty-five yards from the prow-head; beyond the rock was a small island, which I afterwards learnt was called Gulls Head. Many of the ship wrecked passengers and crew were already assembled on the rock, while others had reached the island.

One unfortunate, whom, from the color of his skin, I judged to be an engine-stoker, lay groaning and making horrible contortions with his body near my feet. The poor fellow had, like many others, lost his reason. Fearing that in his paroxysms he might clutch at my feet, and that we should both roll overboard, I thought it advisable to shift my quarters. This was easier said than done, for I had lost the use of my feet. I however contrived to crawl on my hands and knees along the edge of the hull, holding on to the rail of the steamer, and pausing here and there till I found an opportunity to pass, for the overturned hull was crowded with people.

During one of these pauses, I bethought me of indulging in the luxury of a cigar. I remembered that my matches were safely deposited in my sock, and I thought that perhaps the water had not penetrated the silver box which held them. I accordingly extracted a cigar from a pocket of my overcoat, and placed it in my mouth. Alas! the cigar was soaking in sea-water. I allowed it to fall from my lips, while I continued my journey, which was of more vital importance.

When I had reached the centre of the steamer, I observed a boat coming from the island. It appeared to be extremely small, as without seats, and the fishermen by whom it was manned seemed afraid to approach too near the wreck. A few moments later, a larger boat put off from the island, and came to the rescue of the passengers. I had now reached that part of the steamer where the mizzen-mast is situated, and here I found my friends Welch and Kew. We exchanged greetings, and I placed myself literally, and not in the Spanish sense of the expression "at their feet." While conversing with my friends, some of the passengers and crew were being removed from the wreck by means of a rope, which, as I afterwards heard, had, by the bravery of the first officer, been connected with the rock, and again from the latter to the island. Those who availed themselves of this means of escape were sadly beaten by the waves, which rose higher and higher every moment. Many of them, exhausted with their efforts, and frost-bitten with the cold, fell dead on their way along the rope.

Amongst those who remained on the hull, awaiting the approach of the boats, were not a few who went raving mad, slipped into the sea, and were drowned.

My frozen hands and feet rendered me powerless to leave the wreck by means of the rope, so I made no effort in that direction. Occasionally I raised my wet overcoat from my chest, to see if my body continued warm, and I was greatly thankful at the sight of the vapor which it dispelled.

The boats now began to venture nearer to the wreck, and those who had not lost the use of their hands and feet passed onward toward the bow of the steamer, and in turn descended by a rope and embarked.

Unable to follow their example, I patiently awaited some other means for my rescue. Presently the larger boat returned from the island for the fifth time, and passed from the stern end of the steamer under the part of the hull where I was stationed. As it approached I let go my hold, and trusting to good fortune that I might hook on to the boat, by an arm or a leg, I slipped downwards over the hull. My left leg missed its mark, and it was then, I think, that I received the two gashes in my foot, which for many long weeks afterwards I retained. I fell into the water, but in doing so I contrived to hook on by an arm to the gunwale of the boat: and in this condition, and by swimming a little with my legs, I was soon hauled in head foremost by one of the fishermen.

By this means I was safely landed. My feet were greatly swollen and bleeding, especially my left foot; but all sense of feeling had long since deserted me, and I experienced no pain.

Two men supported me in their arms, and endeavored to restore animation. While they were doing so I clasped my hands, and thanked God aloud for my deliverance. One of the fishermen, who, of course, did not understand the language in which my words were uttered, called to a messmate and said,—

"I say, Johnny here's a fellow talking gibberish. He's gone clean mad you bet."

I soon assured him in his own language that I was in my right senses.

"Well then, Johnny," said he, "take off your socks, if you have any with you, and put them on this gentleman, for he can't walk, and that's a fact."

Johnny obeyed, and afterwards assisted one of the men to convey me to the house of a fisherman named O'Brien, who is also the magistrate of Gulls Head Island. O'Brien and his daughter were very kind, and provided tea and bread-and-butter for all the passengers who arrived at their humble dwelling. We numbered upwards of a hundred and fifty at the fisherman's house; but we were all men, for every woman had perished in the wreck, and only one boy, a lad of fourteen, was saved.

While the tea was preparing, I succeeded in drying by the fire and smoking one of my cigarettes. After the six or seven hours of suffering which I had just experienced, that little Cigarette was a luxury ever to be remembered. And shall I ever forget the hot cup of tea and the bread-and-butter which followed?

After partaking of this (as it then seemed to me) princely fare, the captain of the ill-fated steamer walked in, and finding how many shipwrecked people were billeted on O'Brien, he said that some of us must be removed to another locality. I and some others were accordingly conducted to another house, where we were again regaled with tea and bread-and-butter. But after partaking of that second meal I was shown into a bedroom, where I soon threw off my damp clothes and retired for the night. And what a night!

On the following morning, at three o'clock, came the welcome news that some steamers for our conveyance from the island had arrived from Halifax, and shortly after we were on board one, called the Delta.

In due course we landed at Halifax, and some of our party were taken to a hotel in that city. There I was visited by Dr. J——, who examined my feet, and declared that my left foot showed signs of gangrene. Dr. W——, another physician of the town, however, differed, and undertook to cure my feet by the application of carbonized oil.

Next day, accompanied by my friends and fellow-sufferers, Welch and Kew, and a servant who had been saved from the wreck, I left Halifax in a small steamer, and after a peaceful voyage of two nights and a day, landed at Portland.

Thanks to the carbonized oil prescribed by Dr. W——, the much-dreaded gangrene never appeared.

From Portland we went on to Boston. My servant Tom, assisted by some laborers who willingly volunteered their services, carried me in turn from the steamer to the train. In a few short hours we arrived at Boston, and breakfasting at the Tremont House, where payment was generously refused by the landlord, I bade adieu to my friends Welch and Kew, whose destination was in another direction, and took the train for New York and home.

FASHION.

[N. Y. Mail.]

Artificial or natural flowers fastened to the muff carried by the fashionable demoiselle of the period is quite the correct thing, providing, however, that the muff is of cloth and velvet—*not* fur.

"Caudle parties" are one of the dissipations of the season, and although by no means novel entertainments, especially among married people, appear to have lost none of their popularity among fashionables.

Cut-glass chandeliers in the pyramid form are all the rage in the drawing-rooms of the would-be fashionables. No globes are used, but instead white china tinted sticks, in excellent imitation of the genuine wax light so universally used abroad.

Camel's hair cloth is not as much worn or as fashionable as it was a month ago. The material was sold too cheap to constitute an elegant costume, hence its rapid decline. The new French "Taffa cloth" will probably be the next "rage."

Worth's newest freak is embroidery on street costumes of the most elaborate and exquisite patterns. The black silk suits, recently imported from his establishment, are the perfection of taste. The embroidery is all done by hand, and is mixed with fine black jet beads in reckless profusion.

American ladies who have recently returned from Paris wear in their bonnets a long feather of four or five different and distinct colors. They say that this feather is all the rage in the French capital, and it is to be presumed it is—in the hands of the housemaid fastened with similar ones on a stick to dust with it.

As a rule, wine is not served at the fashionable receptions this season. Whether this is due to hard times, or is the initiation of an era of reform, is not known, but it is nevertheless a fact. Some of the hosts, however, considerately provide mild punch for the gentlemen, the chief ingredient of which is a huge lump of ice!

The newest Parisian handkerchief has a cafe au lait centre of linen, and is about twelve inches square. In the four corners is a simple tulip embroidered in white, and the brown square is edged with the finest round point lace. The combination is very curious, but exceedingly handsome and effective. Of course no one will be foolish enough to apply these handkerchiefs to the nasal organ under any circumstances.

Fashion books for dolls can now be had, with all the intricate patterns and oftentimes unintelligible descriptions contained in books intended for adults. The plates are very handsomely drawn and colored, and directions for making Miss Dollie's wardrobe a la mode are given in detail. These books afford the owners of dolls very many happy hours, and have been the means of quieting many a nursery in terrible uproar and confusion.

Parisian bonnets are now shown in very odd forms and shapes, of velvet, and trimmed entirely with ostrich feathers and tips, in shade corresponding with the material color of the bonnet itself. Thus a brown velvet bonnet is trimmed with four shades of brown feathers, one feather going over the top of the head in front instead of the ordinary face-trimming; other colored bonnets in the same style. The shape of this new bonnet is difficult to describe. Some people say it looks like a coal-scuttle with the sides kicked out.

BRIDAL WREATHS.

Wedding garlands or wreaths are of remote antiquity; they were used among the Romans. Vaughan (1606) states, that "when the marriage day was come, the bride was bound to have a chaplet of flowers or hearbes upon her head." Garlands at weddings were used among the Anglo-Saxons. At the termination of the marriage ceremony in the church, the bride and bridegroom both were crowned with wreaths of flowers, which were kept in the church for that purpose. Chaplets of flowers used in the Eastern church on this occasion are said to have been blessed. At a later period sprigs of myrtle and ears of corn were sometimes used. In Henry VIII's reign the bride wore a wreath of corn-ears; sometimes of flowers. Field, in his "Amends for ladies," 1638, mentions garlands being placed "upon the heads of the maid and widow that are to be married." Dallaway writes of the Greek Church, that "marriage is by them (of this church) called the matrimonial coronation, from the crowns of garlands with which the parties were decorated, and which they solemnly dissolve on the eighth day following."

WEARY—LONELY—RESTLESS—HOMELESS.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Weary hearts! weary hearts! by cares of life oppressed,
Ye are wandering in the shadows—ye are sighing for rest;
There is darkness in the heavens, and the earth is bleak below,
And the joys we taste to-day, may to-morrow turn to woe.
Weary hearts! God is rest.

Lonely hearts! lonely hearts! this is but a land of grief;
Ye are pining for repose—ye are longing for relief;
What the world hath never given—kneel and ask of God above,
And your grief shall turn to gladness—if you lean upon his love!
Lonely heart! God is love.

Restless hearts! restless hearts! ye are toiling night and day,
And the flowers of life all withered, leave but the thorns along your way;
Ye are waiting, ye are waiting, till your toilings here shall cease,
And your every restless throbbing, is a sad, sad prayer for peace.
Restless hearts! God is peace.

Breaking hearts! broken hearts! ye age desolate and lone,
And low voices from the past o'er your present ruins moan:
In the sweetest of your pleasures there was bitterest alloy,
And a starless night hath followed on the sunset of our joy,
Broken hearts! God is joy.

Homeless, hearts! homeless hearts! through the dreary, dreary years
Ye are lonely, lonely wanderers, and your way is wet with tears:
In bright or blighted places, wheresoever you may roam,
Ye look away from earthland, and ye murmur, "where is home?"
Homeless hearts! God is home.

FARM NOTES.

DO TREES AND PLANTS FREEZE?

A remarkable paper has recently been contributed to a German magazine by Professor Mohr, showing, not only that the sap does not freeze in trees and plants which live through hard winters, but also the reason why it does not freeze. He says that though it is true water, as we generally see and understand it, freezes at thirty-two degrees, it does not do so when its particles are finely divided. Tropical plants have large cells, and these are the ones in which the sap freezes; but in plants with very small cells in which the liquid particles are finely divided, there is no freezing of the liquids until after the structure has received injury of some sort. This is true, he says, of insects and insect pupæ. They never freeze; but cut one apart, soon after the humors solidify, and on thawing life dies.

STRAWBERRIES.

Where the beds have not yet had any covering for protection, it will be still useful to apply it, as more plants are injured late in the Winter than at its commencement. In order to obtain practical knowledge on the subject, leave part of the bed exposed to see the difference. Cover a portion with cornstalks thinly laid on, and they will hold the snow and prevent an unrestrained sweep of the winds against the plants. Cover another part thinly with stiff straw, of which rye is best, and wheat next; but oat straw is poor, as it flattens down and smothers the plants when wet. If any kind of straw is put on too thick, it will have the same effect. Then cover another portion of the bed with evergreen branches. Leave a portion exposed. Next Spring observe the result on the different parts and you will know better what to do by another Winter. The effects will be different on different sorts of the strawbarry, and in different seasons. After experimenting thus for a few years, you will know all about covering strawberries in your particular locality.

DWARF PEAR TREES.

You will find on examining your dwarf pear trees, that they are not probably making as strong a growth as may be necessary for their best success and for the finest fruit. Now is a very suitable time to enrich the soil over the roots by applying a good top-dressing of stable or yard manure. Do not heap it in a pile at the foot of the stem, but spread it broadcast in a wide circle, so that the long roots may get the benefit to their very tips. The rains and melting snow will dissolve much of the manure and carry it down into the soil among the roots, and give the trees a new start. Next Spring the part which remains on the surface may be lightly spaded in, or if in an orchard, it may be worked in with a light plow, cultivater or harrow.

ECONOMY IN LAYING OUT A GARDEN.

The farmers' fruit and vegetable garden should be so arranged that it can be easily cultivated by horse power. It is a good plan to lay out a rod or more at each end, of greensward where the horse can be turned around while either cultivating or plowing it. This would do away with a great deal of back-breaking work, and serve to keep the weeds well under, and the ground so stirred up that the crops would be highly rememerative. Grape vines could be planted along each side of the garden and trained to trellises or fences. The vegetables should be planted in rows from north to south, and so far apart that the horse could be driven between the rows. Then dwarf pears and apples, plums, cherries and peach trees, could be planted in the same way, at one side, and kept under good culture. Thus arranged there would be hardly any handweeding or hoeing, for a one horse steel plow could take their place, and the farmer, with very little trouble, could daily enjoy the products of both garden and orchard.

DEEP OR SHALLOW PANS.

A writer in the Journal of the Farm says:

Please allow me to detail the result of an experiment with deep and shallow pans, which may be of interest to your readers. About the first of October we procured a few tin pans, made fourteen inches deep and nine inches in diameter, with good strong bails, and cost eighty cents apiece; our common pans, also bailed, cost fifty cents apiece. After thoroughly mixing the milk, we weighed out twenty-nine pounds, and put in a deep pan, filling it within an inch of the top and then immersed the pan in water as deep as the milk stood in the pan, viz.; thirteen inches; temperature of the water, fifty-eight to sixty degrees. Then the same amount of milk was put in three shallow pans, filling them about four and a-half inches deep, and immersed in water also four and a-half inches, and temperature as above.

The animal heat was reduced in about the same time in each lot, viz.: about two hours. After standing about thirty-six hours, both lots were skimmed, and after skimming three settings, the cream was weighed and churned, resulting as follows:

From this experiment we can arrive at these conclusions in favor of deep pans.

First.—They make a trifle more butter.

Second.—Are very much cheaper, only eighty cents a pan.

Third.—More convenient and expeditious to carry.

Fourth—More easily and skimmed and washed,

Fifth—Occupying less than one-fourth of the room.

This latter consideration a very important one, as a much smaller and cheaper spring-house will answer for the same amount of milk, if deep pans are used. There are but few spring houses that will not admit of deepening the troughs, while there are very many that will not allow the use of the Jewett or other raised pan, because the water cannot be got high enough. I would advise farmers who propose to build spring or other milk houses, to try the deep pans before making out full specifications. I am aware that some other parties have made experiments with deep pans, resulting unfavorably to them; but I know, in some cases, they were unfair, inasmuch as the deep and shallow pans were both set in the same depth of water, whereas the water should reach equally near the edge of the pan in both cases. This will secure the equal reduction of the animal heat, a decideratum in making a fair trial.

CORSETS, ELASTIC GARTERS, &C.

MRS. JANE SWISSHELM'S ADVICE TO COLLEGE GIRLS.

Mrs. Swisshelm recently delivered a lecture in the Methodist church at Evanstown, Indiana, preceding which she explained the position recently taken by her in the controversy regarding the "self-report" system now in vogue at the Ladies' college. Her views on the subject, she said, had been misunderstood. What she claimed should be done, was to restrain the boys in the same manner as the girls; not give the girls the liberty now enjoyed by the boys. She then delivered her lecture on "Woman's Relation to Christianity and Herself." That portion of the lecture concerning the relation of woman to Christianity, though interesting, is not of general public interest, but when she reached the question of woman's relation to herself, the most intense interest was manifested by the numerous young ladies present. She stated that out of every ten graduates of ladies seminaries in this country, nine died before reaching the age of forty. The "graduating fever," she said, which carries off annually so many promising young ladies, "is nothing but a combination of French corsets, flounced dresses, and hard study." She then explained the methods of wearing, and the amount of clothes worn by the female sex, and gave some interesting facts connected with the mysteries of the female toilet. The bad effects of tight lacing, tight garters, "rats," "puffs," and other articles pertaining to the outfit of a fashionable dressed female of the present time were exposed and expatiated upon, and young ladies in general, and those who reside in Evanston in particular, were warned not to commit suicide, slowly but none the less surely, by this means. She told the girls plainly that if they persisted in dressing themselves in the ridiculous and unhealthy manner now prescribed by fashion, they must expect that if they ever became wives, as all good girls expect to be, death would certainly ensue at the second or third trial of maternity. The lecture was listened to with great attention by the girl students who were present, and in all probability all of them have by this time thrown away their French corsets, elastic garters, "rats," "puffs," and, in fact, all the little odds and ends which go to make up the fashionable woman of the period, and will henceforth dress and live entirely by the rules laid down by Mrs Swisshelm.

LITTLE CHILDREN.

I am fond of children. I think them the poetry of the world—the fresh flowers of our hearths and homes; little conjurers, with their "natural magic," invoking by their spells what delights and enriches all ranks, and equalizes the different classes of society. Often ass they bring with them anxieties and cares, and live to occasion sorrow and grief, we should get on very badly without them. Only think if there were never anything to be seen but grown men and women. How we should long for the sight of a little child. Every infant comes into the world like a delighted prophet, the harbinger and herald of good tidings, whose office it is to "turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and to draw the disobedient to the wisdom of the just." A child softens and purifies the heart, warming melting it by its gentle presence; it enriches the soul by new feelings, and awakens within it what is favorable to love, a teacher whose lessons few can resist. Infants recall us from much that engenders and encourages selfishness, that freezes the affections, roughens the manners, indurates the heart; they brighten the home, deepen love, invigorate exertion, infuse courage, and vivify and sustain the charities of life. It would be a terrible world, I do think, if it were not embellished by little children.—[Bir.ney's Both Worlds.

FARMERS' GIRLS.

Up in the early morning,
Just at the peep of day,
Straining the milk in the dairy,
Turning the cows away—
Swapping the floor in the kitchen,
Making the beds up stairs,
Washing the breakfast dishes,
Dusting the parlor chairs.

Brushing the crumbs from the pantry,
Hunting for eggs at the barn,
Roasting the meat for dinner,
Spinning the stocking yarn,
Spreading the snow white linen
Down on the bushes below,
Ransacking every meadow
Where the red strawberries grow.

Starching their cottons for Sunday,
Churning the snowy cream,
Rinsing the pails and strainer
Down in the running stream,
Feeding the geese and poultry,
Making the puddings and pies,
Jogging the little one's cradle,
Driving away the flies.

Grace in every motion,
Music in every tone,
Beauty of form and feature
Thousands might covet to own—
Cheeks that rival roses,
Teeth the whitest of pearls;
One of these country maidens is worth
A score of your giddy girls.

VARIETIES.

LENT begins this year on the 18th of February.

THE endless Tichborne case still occupies four or five columns daily in the London papers.

A PARIS correspondent says that scarcely any other color than black is worn for street toilets.

A MONUMENT to the late James V. Brady, a distinguished member of the New York bar, is to be erected in Central Park.

CHIEF JUSTICE SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, has retired from the bench, having attained the constitutional limit of age—70 years.

HELEN and Judith, Hungarian twins, were united in a manner similar to the Siamese twins. They were born in 1701, and lived twenty-two years.

AT an Indian depot, recently, an old lady attempted to get off while the cars were in motion. A man standing at the door prevented her. "Let her go," exclaimed a kind-hearted passenger; "if she gets killed it will be a warning to somebody else."

TALKING about upsetting sleighs, Wicks remarked to a young lady he was taking out to drive, I "always pick out the softest place I can when I upset my sleigh." She replied, "why, I should think it should grow monotonous, always falling on your head."

THE proceedings before the New York Supreme Court, General Term, in the Lucca divorce case, have resulted in leave for the husband to put in an amended answer within forty days. The plaintiff also had permission to file a suplemental answer.

JUDGE GRIER once set aside the unjust verdict of a jury against an unpopular man with this remark: "Enter the verdict, Mr. Clerk. Enter also, 'Set aside by the Court.' I want it to be understood that it takes thirteen men to steal a man's farm in this court."

THE historian is indebted to the Jackson (Tenn.) Herald for the following fact: "A gentleman of this city has preserved, in alcohol, a bed-bug which was caught on a bed that General Jackson slept in. The bug is in a perfect state of preservation, and looks like any other insect of the kind."

A "DEAD Beats' Directory" has been printed anonymous in Chicago. It is intended for the use of boarding house keepers, grocers, butchers, &c., and contains the names of a thousand men who habitually neglect paying their bills. The list includes lawyers, actors, ministers, aldermen, and officials, and is to be revised monthly.

MR. CORCORAN has sent to the gallery all the artistic companions of his own mansion, and he sits to-night, very probably, in the empty hall where his Coles and Huntingtons, Leutzes and Elliots have beguiled him for twenty years, consoled by the happiest of all solaces, that he is doing good to others.[—Washington Letter.

HOLMAN HUNT's great picture, "The Shadow of Death," portraying Christ as the carpenter's son, stretching his arms, after a day's toil, at sunset, and thereby casting a shadow upon the wall which has the appearance of one crucified, has been purchased by Messrs. Agnew, of London, for $52,500, while they hold it at a valuation of $75,000.

AN imposing ceremony took place recently at the palace at Teheran, in the presence of all the princes and dignitaries of the kingdom. The Shah publicly presented a diadem of great value to his favorite wife (who is understood to have been one of the chief promoters of the intrigue against the Ex-Grand Vizier), and at the same time decreed that she should bear the title of Melik Afak, "the universal Queen."

A NEW electric whistle for locomotives is now coming into use in France. It is intended to take the place of switch signals; opening the switch causes a copper plate a short distance off in the roadway, to become electrified. A metallic brush on the engine transfers the current to the whistle, which is opened and remains open until steam is shut off by the engineer. If the engineer is neglecting his duty the fact is at once made known by the continuous sound of the whistle.

THAT dress reform convention at Vineland, New Jersey, was not made of very heroic stuff after all. One lady, Mrs. Butler, undertook the work with practical energy. She proposed the formation of an association, and added, in a burst of self-devotion, "If twenty-five of the ladies of Vineland will shorten their skirts and abandon their stays, I'll do so myself." Only five other women had the pluck to assent to this proposition, and these mustered courage to pass the following resolution: "We, the undersigned, agree to wear our dresses four inches from the ground, provided twenty-five or more ladies can be found who will co-operate with us in the reform.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1874.

T. B. SEARIGHT, of Fayette county, has been appointed by President Grant Surveyor General of Colorado Territory. Mr. Searight was formerly a Democrat, and one of the founders of "The Paper," in this city, which lived three months and four days and cost much money.

IF the Democratic party would only consent to be guided by the Ring organs, everything would be lovely. If there is anything that the Ring does want more than another, it is for the Democracy to close their eyes and not interfere with its subtraction from the treasury.

FROM reports by telegraph and mail, it would seem that the Commune is fully organized in New York, and is about to enter upon a career of devastation. The members ought to be given work as rapidly as possible. The proper place to employ them is in the penitentiaries with life situations.

THE Dispatch yesterday began to "weaken" on Grant because Grant begins to "weaken" on the Radical party. It should at once begin the regulation of the President. If the Dispatch once gives the President over to a hardness of heart and a perversity of spirit, then there is no longer any hope in the land.

WE thought it best to make this explanation, because one or two outside parties appear to think they are running this paper. We want to nip the amiable illusion in its bud.

The above is the conclusion of an article in the New Orleans Picayune. It suits the Dispatch and Leader exactly, which have of late undertaken to run the Pittsburgh Democracy.

THE New Age in Philadelphia was nearly delirious over the fact, that sixty thousand Democrats choose to make a nomination for Mayor. When the nominee declined and the party refused to make another nomination but recommended Col. McClure, it is not yet satisfied because it could not control the candidate. Some people are very hard to please.

IN the words of one of the organs the Democrats are "at it again, making fools of themselves." On Saturday, the city committee adopted a resolution calling upon their people to nominate full ward tickets, and which the Leader does not mention in its report of the committee's meeting. How sad all this must be to the Dispatch and the other paper whose meddling attempts to lead the Democracy have met with such signal rebuke. We always predicted that when the party was in need of advice it would not look to the organs to furnish it.

SENATOR MORTON proposes a reform in the mode of electing a President, briefly as follows:

(1.) to abolish the Electoral College; (2) to divide each State into as many districts as it has Representatives; (3) each district to count one Presidential vote; (4) each State to be entitled to two Presidential votes at large, counted for the candidate having the highest district vote in the State; (5) the candidate having the highest number of district votes and votes at large in the whole country to be President; (6) Congress to have power for holding and conducting Presidential elections, and to establish tribunals for decision of contested elections in districts or States, and make regulations to govern these tribunals.

Some features of his proposed reform have long been advocated by the Democracy, who have always favored the directly controlling influence of the people in all elections, whether for President or road Supervisor. But Senator Morton in trying to simplify the present mode of electing makes it rather more complicated. If it were possible to fairly divide the whole country into Congressional Districts, without gerrymandering them, perhaps it would be a fair way to elect a President to count one vote for each district. But certainly the fairest way would be to let the people vote directly for the President, the same as for other officers.

SIX IN A ROW.

There are six English daily newspapers in this city, whose mission seems to be to continue the Radical leaders in power, and either gloss over or openly apologize for the thievery and rascalities of the Ring. These journals are periodically seized with a *cacoethes loquendi et scribendi*, which develops into a cry for the Democratic party to refrain from making nominations, and support Republicans for office. This cry, we notice, is always raised about the time that the members of the Ring get into a squabble for the spoils of office, and two sets of them are anxious to secure an election.

Of course, it would be very convenient to have the Democrats, who constitute nearly or quite one-half the voters in the city, to support one or the other of these wings, for it would not matter which won, the Radical party would be successful at all events, and the contending factions of the Ring would soon fraternize in the congenial work of dividing the spoils. The Democracy having carefully studied the subject, have arrived at the conclusion not to support either wing of the Radical party, but support a better ticket, composed of men that they know have no connection with the Ring.

We notice one peculiarity in the six journals that we have referred to. They never oppose a Radical Ring Convention or Radical Ring nominations. They look forward to this event with a more yearning earnestness than they do for the coming of the 4th of July. It brings grists to their mills. It oils their rusting joints and reduces accidental luxations. There is fatness for them, when the generalissimos of the Ring begin to set the hosts in the order of battle, and call upon the faithful for the sinews of war.

There is only one thing that troubles them. They fear that their own intestine quarrels may rage so fiercely that the Democrats may succeed in electing honest men to office. Therefore they beseech the Democracy not to endanger reform by nominating a party ticket, but let the Radicals settle it among themselves. In other words they ask the Democracy to let the Ring name our city officials, since it matters not which wing or faction of it gets into power, the Ring still is in office.

For about fifteen years now the Radical leaders have been reforming things in Pittsburgh in this way. Last year the stealings footed up a million or so, and these same reformers are again clamoring for power, and begging the Democracy not to interfere with or hinder them in their good work. But the Democracy do intend to interfere. They are tired of Ring reformers. Let those Republicans who are in favor of reform join forces with the Democracy. Since they insist that Democrats ought to vote for honest Republicans to put a stop to plunder and extravagance, we will turn the argument around and insist that they should vote for and elect honest Democrats for the same purpose.

Artemus Ward declared his willingness, to sacrifice all of his wife's relations upon the altar of his country, and our Republican contemporaries seem to have adopted this principle. They are extremely anxious that Democrats shall vote Radicals into power that they may grow fat upon the public patronage. They are extremely anxious that Democrats shall make self-sacrifices, but when they are politely requested to take a dose of their own medicine they exclaim—"Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" It is about time that this silly twaddle of the Ring organs big and little, hot and cold, should cease. Are they not aware that the Democracy know that it is the Ring's largess that pitches the key of their songs—that they sing high or low according to the supply of the wind! If they are not, it is about time that they had learned it.

The idea that a half dozen newspapers, which never fail to support their party nominations through thick and thin, and whose only consistent pastime is to revile Democrats individually and collectively, should have the effrontery, in the face of the late revelations of Radical Ring corruption in this city, to undertake to advise Democrats what to do, and ask them to hold back and support some disappointed and dissatisfied member of the Ring, is ridiculous, or shows that the exhalations of decaying Radicalism has wholly blunted the perceptions of the conductors of those journals.

They talk flippantly about the death and decay of the Democratic party. They had best hold an inquest in their own household. They will find a corpse there which has already begun to smell from the pavements, and sewers, and Freedman's Bureaus of Washington, the water pipes of Pittsburgh, and, in fact, from every nook and corner of the land. The carcass of Radicalism is too far gone to hold an intelligent *post mortem* but the most casual autopsy would reveal the fact that it dies of indefinable and limitless rottenness, moral decay, and insatiable gluttony.

In 1872, Ohio gave 37,000 Radical majority. In 1873, a Democratic Governor and Legislature were elected. In 1872, Massachusetts gave 75,000 Radical majority. In 1873, the Democrats only lacked 10,000 votes of electing their candidate for Governor. In 1872 Wisconsin gave 20,000 Radical majority, in 1873, a Democratic Governor was elected by 15,000 majority. In 1872, Virginia gave Grant a majority, in 1873 it elected a Democratic Governor by 30,000 majority. If the Democratic party is dead, how does it come that it has triumphed over Radicalism in its strongholds within the past six months? It may be dead, but it proves itself more vigorous than Radicalism, which is not only dead but—we shall not use strong language.

HONOR TO DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

The country is now paying the highest honor to Democratic principles that in all our history it has ever bestowed, and by so doing honors itself in this grand tribute. It is not to Democratic leaders, not to politicians, it is to the true principles which underlie free government that even our political opponents have been constrained to do homage. The repeal of the measure which so disgraced our national legislature is in itself a minor affair so far as merely pecuniary considerations go, but as exhibiting a healthy respect for right public opinion it betokens a return to sanity and honesty on the part of many of the people's representatives who have for some years past been carried away from the line of honorable duty. It is no shame for men to acknowledge an error and to retrace their steps; but what shall be said of the few cowardly brazen-faced demagogues who undertook in the very face of popular disgust to pollute the capital with their heartless boastings that they had done right, and would do so again. The country will take these men at their word; after their terms of public service shall expire, most of them will not have the opportunity of repeating the outrage as Congressmen. Never more be officer of mine; is the fiat of the masses of the people all over the Union. There were and are derelict Democrats as well as derelict Republicans; although, politically, the Republican party must bear the disgrace, and is entitled to its share of honor for its repentance. It was not originated by the Democratic party; but for the Republican party leaders; but for the President and his personal action, the rank deed never would have been consummated.

We say again, that the grandest movement of the people and of the American press, of this century, is that which has shamed their representatives in Washington into the repeal of that most iniquitous measure of foisting upon our citizens an unjust and uncalled for addition of back-pay and fore-pay to salaries which were already extravagant compared with the actual service rendered. When the whole history of this stain upon the fair fame of Congress shall be indelibly imbedded in the national archives, those unprincipled leaders who vainly sought to brave the honest general sentiment, will wish that some angel tear could fall upon the pages and blot them out forever. History, if true, is, and should be inexecrable. Men may forgive or forget, but history should not, and cannot do either.

Gradually, ever since a few dishonest, corrupt men by unscrupulous means found their way into seats of political power in the Senate and House of Representatives in Washington, Congressional morality has sunk lower and lower; till it descended to the lowest depths of degradation, and exposed its hideous depravity in full view to the general gaze. History will portray these unfaithful public servants, debauched themselves, and debauching those with whom they were thrown into contact, in their true colors; but before their historical day shall come, some of them at least, will learn that the people of the United States have not yet descended to the base level of such fellows, and will repudiate them at the first opportunity.

Even the great popular idol of the day, General Grant, will quail before the honest indignation of insulted constituents, when this vile trick comes to be fully canvassed and studied in its moral aspects. No man can stand against right public judgment, be he ever so high, socially, mentally, or politically; and in a free government right public judgment is always an assertion of some Democratic principle. It is a glorious sign when intelligent men who have been antagonistical to Democracy are yet constrained to honor Democratic principles. Is this a time for the great, time-honored Democratic party to deny its faith, or to shrink from its maintenance, before all the world? When good men of both of the great political parties are striking at the time serving, truculent crew of scounders, repeaters, and ballot stuffers? No, this is the time for Democrats to show their faith by their works. This is the time to lop away the decayed branches, to nominate true men. To secure again a government resting upon good principles and honestly conducted, we must nominate and elect men of principle. There is no other possible way. We must lay a good and sure foundation; upon that, our superstructure will firmly stand.

"GRANT AND THE PARTY."

The Gazette has been studying this subject for some time, and yesterday delivered itself. We frankly confess that it displays a great deal of sound judgment, and demonstrates that it has contemplated the matter with a very powerful optic. The text of the Gazette's article is Grant's remark that the Republican party must begin to unload.

A great many writers have interpreted this to mean that the President is going to withdraw from the Radical party. But the Gazette reads it differently—in its view this unloading process means "adhesion" to the party. In this connection the Gazette says:

> There may be Senators and Representatives in Washington, and scheming and selfish politicians in the several States who would wish the old order of things to continue; but they are not the Republican party, and, in our judgment, do not fairly represent the party. They may or may not break with the President,—it being merely a question of personal, selfish interest. As long as the President is more useful than injurious to them they will cling to him. When he is no longer available for their peculiar purposes, they will throw him aside as they would a wet rag.

What this "old order of things" is, the Gazette does not stop to inform its readers. We will do it in behalf of our contemporary. It is the old-fashioned style of carpet-bag government, bayonet rule in the South, wholesale plunder of the people and the like. Unless our memory is exceedingly treacherous, both the Gazette and Grant were formerly intensely in love with "the old order of things." The Gazette denounced every Southern man who opposed carpet-bag rule as a Ku Klux, and Grant sent the army into the South to control the elections in favor of the carpet-baggers and thieves.

Then he was "more useful than injurious to them." He gave them the opportunity to steal and uphold them in their stealings. As soon as he unloads this system from the Radical wagon and permits the people to vote their own sentiments, Grant "is no longer available for their (Radical carpet-bagger) peculiar purposes," and "they will throw him aside as they would a wet rag," in the elegant and expessive language of our contemporary.

Warming up to the work he says that partisan politics are undergoing a transition, and there must be a return to first principles. He further says:

> We mean by this, that *right*, and *honesty*, in principle and practice, in theory and deed, in platform and candidates, must predominate. And further, that when men in and of the party, seek to violate or evade the spirit or letter of law, they shall be denounced and cast out, however high their position, or far-reaching their influence. In a word, we mean that the party must be *purified*, sloughing off the dishonest, whether they are individuals in office or not, or are even State Governments, controlling Legislatures, and the election of Senators.

We admire the spirit of the above paragraph. There is an air of truthfulness and confession about it that one seldoms sees in a Radical organ. We are truly glad that the Gazette has at length been able to fathom the fearful depths of Radical corruption and join with us in our long continued demand for purification. There was a time when the Gazette reviled us for saying these things about the Radical party, but we still had hope that it would recognize the truth of our words after awhile. The light has at length began to dawn upon it. It admits all the vile corruptions of "State Governments, controlling Legislatures and the election of Senators," which we have charged for years.

Truly there is hope, when the "Oldest" begins to open its eyes to the awful condition of the country under Radical rule. It does not mince its words, but exclaims:

> Think of the debts, piled up in Southern States, by dishonest administrations, claiming to be Republicans. Remember the violence done in controlling elections. Bear in mind the minor outrages perpetrated, in securing elections to the United States Senate.

Yea, verily! Think of these things, and at the same time think of the nameless and numberless outrages perpetrated upon the people of those States by Grant and Congress, to aid in piling up these debts and violently electing Senators, all of whose acts were lauded to the skies by the Gazette and all the rest of the Radical press. The people of the South remember the piling up of these debts. They remember how the armed minions of the Administration stood at the polls and shot down citizens who dared to vote against their carpet-bag tyrants and native scalawags. They remember how and by what means the most notorious thieves and scoundrels that ever disgraced God's footstool were elected to the Senate and Congress, there to plunder the Treasury of the United States as they had plundered the Treasury of a single State.

There is no necessity of asking the people of the South to remember these things. Their poverty and the oppression that keep them ground into the earth are continual reminders of their situation. When they look at the thieves from the Southern States who now sit in the United States Senate and laugh justice to scorn, they remember that Grant and the Radical party placed them there and upheld them.

The Gazette is in a fair way to reach a correct conclusion, but it stops a little short. The Radical party cannot be purified. It is rotten and corrupt from the tap-root to the highest branch. The whole tree must be digged up and cast into the fire. Not a single branch of it must escape destruction. The virus of corruption is in its very leaves, and they too must be burned to prevent infection.

The first opportunity to commence the good work occurs in this city two weeks from next Tuesday. In proportion to their opportunities, the Radical Ring in Pittsburgh have been as corrupt as the leaders in any of the thieving carpet-bag governments of the South. Shall these men be continued in power? Or shall the Ring be wholly and totally overthrown? This is the question for the people to answer on the third Tuesday of February. Will the Gazette join with us in ensuring the defeat of the Ring ticket? Here is a chance for it to follow up its arguments quoted above, and help President Grant to unload.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The election in Philadelphia, two weeks from to-morrow, will determine whether the Ring is to be broken up, and a stop put to fraud, bribery and ballot-box stuffing. Mayor Stokley represents the Ring. By his own confession on the afternoon of the 16th of December, when it was found that even the ballot-box stuffers of Philadelphia could not defeat the new Constitution, it is proven that he has been a party to the election frauds of that city, and high in the councils of the Ring. Every friend of reform in Philadelphia knows exactly what Mr. Stokley is, and the character of the men who surround him.

Colonel A. K. McClure, the choice of the Democracy and the Citizen Reformers, is known to be the foe of the Ring and its corruptions, and this alone provokes the fiercest hostility to him. The noble fight that he made in the 4th District, and the fearless and triumphant manner in which he dragged to light the ballot-box stuffing, by which it was sought to place Gray in the Senate, show that he is the man under whose lead the vile partisan corruptions of Philadelphia can be torn up root and branch.

It is the duty of the 60,000 Democrats of Philadelphia to support him to a man. They will not only honor themselves in voting for and electing him, but they will redeem the name and fair fame of their city from the blighting stigma cast upon it by the Ring. There certainly can be no hesitancy or doubt in the Democratic ranks as to their duty. The choice lies between McClure and Stokley. The latter is not only the sworn enemy of the Democracy, but the acknowledged friend of corruption, fraud and venality.

We candidly submit the question to the intelligent Democracy of Philadelphia, whether they can afford to allow Stokley to be re-elected by apathetically staying away from the polls or giving him only a passive support. For years the Democracy of the rest of the State have been trying to help the Democracy of Philadelphia to break their fetters. Now they have a chance to do it for themselves by uniting and overthrowing the Ring in the defeat of Stokley. Will they throw away the opportunity? We most sincerely trust they will not.

There is no use of disguising the fact that it will require work to defeat Stokley. It is a year yet before his term expires, and he consequently has the most absolute control of the police. The power of the police force is too well known to require explanation. Then Bill Mann with his cartloads of indictments drawn up and pigeonholed for election purposes is a power not to be despised. He has already began to send out his mandates to indicted parties telling them who they must vote for, or be put on trial. Add to this the roughs, repeaters, and professional ballot-box stuffers, who are sworn to Stokley's and the Ring's interests, and it will be readily comprehended that honest men must work hard and in perfect harmony to prevent the triumph of the most corrupt Ring known in our political history.

To every man who honestly desires reform in Philadelphia, which will extend from thence thoughout our State politics, there can be no question as to which man shall be supported. That the Democracy should unite upon Col. McClure, and secure his triumphant election, is the unanimous opinion of the Democracy of the whole State. He first breached the ramparts of the Ring, and if he is elected Mayor, the ballot-box stuffers and the Ring repeaters of Philadelphia can no longer control the elections of the State. Let the Philadelphia Democracy bear this in mind and act accordingly.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The itching of certain church members to "make connection" between Church and State, leads them to overlook the danger to the peace of the country in pursuing the phantom which flits before them. They are prompt to deny their intention to have any union of Church and State, yet all their action shows the movement to be that, and nothing else. The plea for popular attention and sympathy is, "that God is not in the Constitution," and that they must have God in that instrument, even if it should shake the nation, and rouse ever so much bad blood. This, however, is not the real gist of the movement. If this was all, probably there would not be a voice in the Union raised against it; but the agitators go much further, and squarely demand a direct Union of Church and State, by insisting that Jesus Christ, and the Bible, must be officially and legally recognized in the Constitution as the foundation stones of our Government. If this is not demanding a union of Church and State, what is it?

The framers of the American Constitution knew, as well as these modern Amending Christians can know, if they will, that to the union of Church and State, in the old country, is to be ascribed a large portion of the political evils which have there preyed upon society, and which has maintained class differences, and class legislation to the vast injury of the great body of the people. There was no subject more clearly or better understood by the wise men who framed our Constitution. The danger of religious intolerence, and religious opposition, was and is one that it is impossible to overestimate, and it was to guard against, and by the fundamental law prohibit its possible introduction into the free government they were establishing on this side of the Ocean, that they decided that the consciences of men should be left absolutely free, and that no religious test, of any sort, should ever be legalized. It is to break down this absolute freedom of conscience, that certain individuals now undertake to introduce particular words into the Constitution of our country.

If their movement implies no future religious test of men's opinions, then it is foolish, as well as supererogatory; but it does imply such test, and the object of the proposed amendment is to make it lawful for the government of the United States to take notice of men's religious belief, and to enact penalties for non-conformity to such religious dogmas as may be inserted in the fundamental law. It is not a Christian movement, in the true sense of Christianity, such as Christ taught by example and precept. It is the direct reverse; it is an attempt, whether blindly or otherwise, to sow the seeds of certain and bitter dissension over this land of freedom. If any religious dogma can be put into our Constitution, the believers of that particular dogma if in the majority become the religious governors of the people of the United States; making as complete a union of Church and State as it is possible to contrive. What other system but this, can create a union of Church and State?

If Christisnity can only live and thrive through and by means of such formal assertions in the fundamental law; it must be in a bad way. If our country is to be polluted by the old, exploded European system of governmental interference with the religion of the people, let us call ourselves by some other name than that of freemen.

Freemen need no guardian over their souls or opinions; no religious test whatever. The Constitution was and is right in leaving this vital matter just where it is, absolutely divorcing Church and State, once and forever. Unquestionably ours is a Christian country, in the broad, comprehensive meaning of Christianity, as now generally understood; but in the sense in which some would make it, it is no more a Christian than it is a Jewish country. Jew and Gentiles have equal and inalienable rights, one as much as the other. Majorities in religion, are in the sight of God, or of the American Constitution of no account; and the day when a majority of religionists, as such could dictate in the slightest particular religious tests in our government, would be an evil one for freedom. If the head of the Christian church could revisit earth and take open part in the councils of religion, would he ask such a union, as some Christians are now striving for?

NEW ELECTION LAW.

Election officers should carefully peruse the new Election Law and become familiar with the important changes enacted. Much of it is made to meet the difficulties existing in Philadelphia, but the Constitution compelling uniform laws, the balance of the State will have to comply with forms for which there never has existed any necessity, but as in the case of the Coustitution, society will soon learn to adapt itself to the new order of things. Rural districts can afford to make some sacrifice in comfort and time, if anything like a fair ballot is insured in Philadelphia, which has for years been able to override the balance of the States by fraudulent voting. Every election district in the whole Commonwealth is therefore deeply interested and will, we have no doubt, cheerfully acquiesce in the new election law.

STILL WEEPING.

Some of our Republican neighbors continue to be dejected on account of the condition of the Democracy of this city. They should not give way to sadness, nor waste their precious breath in sobbing. The Democrats are not unhappy, and don't desire any pity, but feel perfectly competent to take care of themselves. The only trouble we notice is among the Ring grabbers and Water Bond thieves; they don't exactly agree upon a suitable programme for the stealings. Settle it among yourselves, but do save your tears.

PINCHBACK'S confession has excited varied emotions in New Orleans. The Republican (Kellogg organ) is confident of Pinchback's ability to disprove the charges against him, and says nothing about the confession. It remarks in a cold-blooded way that if Mr. Pinchback shall be found to have obtained his election through improper influences he must be set aside. The Times thinks if the confession was complete the disclosure must have been a startling one, and gives this graphic sketch of the victims of over-confidence: "Pinchback has been pixed up with all the political rascalities through which the tax-payers of Louisiana have so fearfully been plundered. No work was too dark or too foul for him. He made merchandize of corruption and oppression till he rose from the lowest estate of poverty to a position of comparative affluence. The house which Gov. Warmoth, in his pride and magnificence, erected for himself, is now owned by Pinchback. But in an over-confident and over-communicative moment he unbosomed himself to the Hercules on whose aid he so fondly relied, and with that act came ruin. Exit Pinch!"

THE St. Louis Globe, a straight-laced Republican paper protests against "the farmer being compelled to pay a higher tax to the general government than a man who has millions loaned at interest, accumulating wealth for him year by year, without efforts of his own." It says.

> While the man who has invested money whether in government bonds, city, county, or other bonds, or at interest in any other form, practically escapes federal taxation altogether, he compels the producers of the West and South to pay not only their own but his share of the expenses of the government, and to pay interest to him besides. If popular feeling in any State unjustly assails the property rights of bond holders, railway owners, or other money lenders of the East, they look at once to the federal courts for protection, and do not look in vain. But we respectfully submit that we of the West ought not to be forced to pay all the cost of the protection which they receive, all the cost of the protection which productive industry receives, and interest to the money lenders also.

THE Hartford Times thinks there is "room for Pinchback: "The Radical Senators are turning up their noses at Pinchback, the colored Senator from Louisiana. Why repudiate him? He is a legitimate of the Grant-Casey Government. He comes regularly from usurpation. The people of the State had nothing to do with his election. He is a child of the army—a son of a gun. It is charged that he used corrupt means upon the Legislature which Grant and Casey made. Really, where did the Legislature come from? Corrupted! and by this snip of a negro? No, no, gentlemen; that wont do. The whole thing is corrupt and a fraud, and this frisky thing is a good representative of it, from Grant to Casey and Kellogg. To throw him off scornfully is to stultify your Louisiana record. Fraternal Radicals—room for Pinchback!

THE CHAMPION GRABBER GRANT.

SIGNING AWAY THE EMOLUMENTS OF OTHERS AND LIKE GRIM DEATH HOLDING ON TO HIS OWN—A BLAST FROM A CHRISTIAN NEWSPAPER.

[Pittsburgh United Presbyterian.]

The salary bill has been disposed of, the President having given it the seal of his signature. For the sake of testing his proverbial independence, it is a pity his own salary could not have been reduced along with the others, as it required but little sacrifice on his part to sign away their emoluments, while his own remained.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE THOMPSON.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS DEATH IN THE SUPREME COURT—MEETING OF THE BAR.

At the opening of the Supreme Court in Philadelphia on Thursday, all of the Judges, except Judge Williams, were present. The Court being formally opened, Judge Woodward arose and announced the death of Judge Thompson, and proceeded to deliver a fitting address, in which the following passages occur:

"Judge Thompson's life has been singularly full of good works. A printer in his youth, he fitted himself for the practice of law, and pursued the profession successfully in Venango county until an appreciative constituency sent him to the Legislature. By force of his well-balanced character, he soon rose to be Speaker of the House of Representatives, and that chair was never more ably filled. Then he was made the President Judge of a District Court composed of Erie and Crawford counties; next he was sent to Congress, where he maintained a commanding position.

"Returning from Congress to the practice of his profession in Erie county, he became the counsel of the people against the Erie and North East Railroad Company, and made himself so indispensable to them that, when the contest was transferred to legislative halls, the people of Erie, though opposed to Judge Thompson in politics, turned instinctively to him for protection, and sent him to the Legislature Thus after honorable service in other fields of labor for a quarter of a century, he was again returned to the Legislature in his mature years and wielded a commanding influence as their representative. In 1857 two vacancies upon the Supreme Bench were filled by the election of Judges Thompson and Strong. These two eminent lawyers took their seats upon that bench at the same time. For ten years it was my privilege to serve with them. I never have known a more faithful and industrious member of that court than Judge Thompson. Of his learning, of his easy and natural style of writing, and of his stern integrity I need not speak, for the books of reports are an imperishable monument to these high judicial qualities. The last five years of his term he presided at Chief Justice, and as such he was a model of patience and urbanity. The profound impression his admirable judicial qualities had produced, took voice in that grand ovation at the Continental Hotel, when the Bar of Philadelphia celebrated the virtues of the retiring Chief Justice, and recorded the universal regret that the time had come for him to retire. The best qualities of a great judge were so happily blended in this man, with warm affections and genial manners, that young men and old rose up to do him honor, as well for the *suaviter in modo*, as for the *fortiter in re*. An accurate critic has said, "Perhaps the perfection of the judicial character consists in the exhibition of pure intellect divested of human sympathy." And yet who would choose for his judge such a monster of perfection? He is the fortunate Judge who can so conduct himself on the seat of justice, and clothe his decision in such language, that both he who wins and he who loses his cause can unite in paying a deserved tribute to his wisdom and integrity.

"The mental and moral qualities of Judge Thompson were in such happy equipoise—a clear head was so well balanced by a good heart, that he came as near to the perfection of judicial character as any man of our day.

"'Then,' 'Now,' were his last words. And how significant! *Then* he was to address to your Honors the words of wisdom his mature years, his active life, his large reading had stored away in his well furnished mind—*Now* he lies a pallid corps in your Honors' presence. And this little interval, only a few minutes long, spans the space between life and death—between the active duties of a well spent life and the dread realities of eternity. When have your Honors witnessed a more impressive scene—one that tells us more solemnly how near we are to death even in the heat and stir of life? In the midst of life we are in death.

"That we may pause amidst the cares and duties of life to meditate upon death, and that we may join our fellow-citizens in mourning the sudden taking off of one of the most distinguished and estimable sons of the Commonwealth, I move that your Honors make a record of the death of Judge Thompson, and that you adjourn the court for the day from respect to his memory."

Chief Justice Agnew replied, the thread of whose remarks was interrupted by his tears. Among other allusions to the deceased he said:

"Words cannot paint that scene in all its sorrowful reality. Forms of speech cannot reach the deep fountains of our grief; nor were the circumstances ordinary which attended his death. He had risen to conclude the argument in a case of great interest to him. The questions involved were those he had grappled with and mastered in a long and professional and judicial career. He had, as Chief Justice of this Court, delivered its judgment in the same case, upon a former writ of error; and now, as counsel in that case, he felt a duty laid upon him to vindicate, not only the cause of his clients, but that opinion which he himself had delivered. I should not wonder, were we able to return to that moment and to search his palpitating heart, that some excitement was there, stronger than was his wont.

"The Bar has lost in him a kind, courteous and upright member, and the State an able, eminent and learned jurist; while we ourselves join in sympathy for his loss.

"Personally, I may speak of Judge Thompson with especial feeling. My first entrance upon this bench was to participate in one of the most important causes that ever engaged its attention, in which we stood in opposition to each other, and which my casting vote was to determine. But opposition did not breed hostility; and as time wore on a friendship arose, which death only has severed. We came from the same section of the State, and our professional lives had been moulded somewhat alike. It was natural we should think, feel and judge similarly in many things. I had known him by reputation before, but our first personal acquaintance began in the year 1841, at Mercer, when I appeared before him as counsel, while he was Judge of the District Court including that county. Afterwards I became President Judge of the Seventeenth District, and he appeared before me in the same county in 1851, as counsel in an important case. I shall never forget the impressions made upon me by his conduct in that case, a case in which he exhibited qualities of mind and heart not less striking than creditable. He followed an *alibi* of two weeks' duration, in the very scene of the occurrence itself, winding around his client a series of links, until they became a chain armor, so complete that they were impervious to attack. He had the strongest prejudice to oppose and to overcome a sympathy for the unfortunate prosecution, and a family influence seemingly invincible. And yet he dictated to the jury the very language of a verdict of acquittal which, while exonerating his client, relieved the ruined prosecution from a charge of perjury. This victory he won as much by the qualities of his heart as by his ability.

BAR MEETING.

The members of the Bar met at eleven o'clock, their numbers filling the Supreme Court-room to overflowing. Among were the Judges of the various Courts and the most eminent and talented professors of the law.

Addresses were made by ex-Judge W. A. Porter, Geo. W. Biddle, P. F. Smith, Dan. Dougherty, Eli K. Price, Esqrs., Judge Ludlow and others, and the following resolutions were adopted:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Bar of Philadelphia having convened for the purpose of doing honor to the character and memory of the late Chief Justice James Thompson, whose sudden death we have been called to deplore, do

Resolved, That his distinguished career as a lawyer, a member of our State Legislature, a Judge of a local court, a Representative in Congress, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and finally the Chief Justice of that Court, has made his fame an honorable part of our State and national history.

2. That his great learning, his eminent abilities, his discriminating judgment, his patient industry, and the spotless purity of his public and private life, have all contributed to place him in the very front rank of our American jurists.

3. That by his genial manner, his amiable temper and his affectionate disposition he had won his way to the strongest feelings of our hearts.

4 That we invite our fellow-citizens generally to join with us in doing honor to the character of one who reflected so much lustre on them and on us.

5. That a committee of ten persons be appointed to convey to his family the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy with them in this great and sudden bereavement.

THE COMEDY OF LOVE.

In ball-rooms, at dances,
"Mid fair forms and fancies,
'Neath bright eyes and glances,
Love's fluttering by;

In fairy-like grottoes
(But lately the hot-house),
O'er two charming mottoes,
Is breathed love's first sight;

And bosoms are heaving
In moments for leaving,
And Cupid is weaving
His meshes around;

And fingers are squeezing,
While papa is freezing,
And (aside) "Oh, how pleasing!
His coat can't be found."

Comes then golden dreaming,
When moonlight is streaming,
In love's image seeming
To hover above.

And oh! how entrancing,
In fairyland fancying
That you are still dancing
With her whom you love.

Then smilings on meeting,
And hearts quickly beating,
And dramas cheating,
For love is so keen.

And music and playthings,
And soft little sayings,
And wilderness-strayings,
And "Where have you been?"

Then passionate kisses,
Sweet, stolen impresses,
While Cupid confesses
It all to papa, who

First claims your attention
(What cursed intervention!)
Then asks your intention,
And where the deuce are you?"

But love has its sighing,
Its sobbing and crying,
Its poor victims lying
(At least so *they* say);

And pallid lips quiver
As if parting forever,
When really they sever
But till the next day.

And then 'mid more dancing,
Some siren entrancing,
Will set your eye glancing—
Well! not the right way.

And then comes the action,
Proclaims satisfaction,
And for this attraction
The devil's to pay.

Thus Cupid ensnares one,
And heavenward bears one,
Then down to earth tears one,
And calls it "Romance."

And while one's heart's wringing,
We'll gaily be singing,
And all this is springing
From some witching glance.

—The Graphic.

THE NORMAN BRIDE.

The Norman bride was not like her Anglo-Saxon sister, the slave, the property by purchase of her husband. She was a free woman, probably an heiress, carrying for her dower rich domains, castles, and vassals, and in her lofty and erect bearing showed full consciousness of her independence and self-confidence. When two parties desire to be married, they were asked three times in church, as our publishing of banns, unless a dispensation had been previously procured, which was a new step on the part of the Church to secure its interference on matters concerning marriages. French dress had varied little from Anglo-Saxon times, but the names of the garments had been changed. The "gunna" now became a "robe," had the body made close to fit the figure and form the "surcoat." The sleeves, of extravagant proportions, hung pendant from the arms, and were tied in knots to prevent their trailing on the ground and being trodden upon. The form of them exactly resembled the well-known "mannech" of the Hastings arms. The high-born Norman maiden wore her hair long and flowing until a certain age, when she was allowed to plait it in two tails, or to bind it with ribbons, much in the style of a pig-tail. On her wedding-day she unplaited it, and let it hang loosely scattered over her shoulders, as indicating her noble birth, but after her marriage she cut it off, to show that she accepted the condition of bondage to her husband. But as civilization advanced, the sacrifice of the hair was dispensed with; only brides were required, after the marriage ceremony, to bind it in folds round the head. In jewelry and rich materials for dress, luxury increased. Silk stuffs, called cendal, siglaton, sanet, velvet, etc., were used considerably, some home-wrought, others from the Levant and Sicily, and some from Chinese looms, tastely, gauze-like stuffs, "resembling in colors the flowers of the meadow, and rivalling in fineness the work of the spiders." Of these showy textures, the knight wore over his armor a long, sleeveless gown, slit up almost to the waist on both sides. In the twelfth century cotton had been introduced, and Mosul had gained her reputation for her textures of cloud-like thinness, which derive their name of muslin from this Asiatic city. That the Norman bride should hold quite a new position, may be inferred from the state of society in this age of chivalry. Her countrymen had become distinguished all through Europe for their military skill, their love of literature, the splendor of their attire, and their courteous bearing—courtesy meaning the manners of the court; that is, of the society within the castle walls, as distinguished from the bourgeoisie, or people of the towns. Women were then the object of the knights idolatry; she armed her lover for the fight, and sometimes led his palfrey to the field by the bridle. She attached her scarf to his arm or his helmet, and by her encouragement made the coward bold. The knight looked upon women as his patron, and himself as bound to risk his life in her defence. Hawking was one of the favorite accomplishments of the Norman lady. Mounted on her richly-caparisoned steed, she would go forth in pursuit of the game, her hawk or merlin on her wrist. In the castle, surrounded by her tirewomen, she would work at tapestry, and while she listened to the reading of tales of chivalry, would reproduce them with the needle to drape the bare walls of the castle. The harp, the dance, chess, and the garden, were the other amusements of the day.—[London Society.

PARIS FASHIONS UNDER THE REPUBLIC.

The ball at the Elysee, Paris, on January 14th, writes a correspondent of the London Telegraph, opened at a very early hour. Long before nine, the time specified on the cards of invitation, the company arrived, and the saloons on the ground floor were filled. The exterior of the Palace was brilliantly illuminated with lines of gas following its contour.

Marshal and Madam McMahon received guests at the door of the Landcape Drawing-room, the latter wearing a white tulle dress over a faille skirt, the tablier trimmed with small flounces and bands of white fringe, and the sides with bias bands of satin. The rest of the dress was very light and simple, consisting as it did of a mass of untrimmed tulle following the folds of the under skirt. The coiffure consisted of a diamond tiara and a large white feather.

The first arrival was the Prince de Joinville, who was in his admiral's uniform. The Conservative deputies took an early opportunity of paying their respects to Marshal and Madame MacMahon. For the first three-quarters of an hour the Faubourg St. Germaine tone predominated among the ladies. There was a prevalence of white among the toilettes. Even very elderly women were clad in silks and satins. A severe propriety of *tenue* was observable, and a remarkable absence of Dolly Varden improvers, very low dresses, and those sleeveless corsages which one so often sees in the front boxes of the Italian Opera House Blowers were sparingly used. Young girls; of whom there was a great crowd as early as nine o'clock in the ball room, as a general rule, were as simply dressed as any of those who figured at the Court balls of Queen Victoria twenty-five years ago.

There was two temporary dancing rooms which extended far out into the garden. Both were very elegantly fitted up and brilliantly illuminated. The saloons upstairs were reserved for elderly people. The supper was served in the temporary gallery. There were no illuminations in the garden.

CHINESE ETIQUETTE.

In China, a visit of ceremony is conducted with great politeness. Your card must be sent on before you by a special herald, a "ting-chai"—(the Chinese are well up in the fashion of cards, which they have long practiced)—who should be dispatched in good time to allow of proper preparation by those who are to receive you. Your rank being stated on your card, you are received according to it by the gentleman upon whom you call. He comes out a certain distance, in proportion to your rank; he bows and you bow, while each says "Chin chin," and you are invited in; but at every doorway he pauses and politely proposes you should precede him, which you decline as politely, and at last, after many protestations, he goes first, with some pretty apology. When the room is entered, and each is seated, attendants enter with cups of tea and sweetmeats, and the customary compliments are passed, beginning with "Qua shing?" "What is your honorable name?" "What is your honorable age?" and fifty questions which to us seem half rude and almost insulting; but this curiosity towards an honorable acquaintance is not considered at all so—indeed, it would be, in a Chinese gentleman's eyes, very rude not to make all these inquiries. The orthodox half-hour having passed, and the business (if any) to be transacted being over, the guest is conducted away towards the door with the same ceremony; and if of superior rank to his host, and he wishes to show him great respect and honor, he sees him to his sedan, and waits as he moves away, bowing profoundly, and exclaiming, "Chin chin!"

CURIOUS CHURCH TROUBLES.

The Baptist Society in West Dedham Mass., is in trouble with its pastor. The Boston Herald thus describes the origin of the difficulty: "Christmas evening the Society had a social party at the vestry, and, having enjoyed a supper, some of the younger persons present commenced the innocent game of 'drop the handkerchief.' This the pastor, the Rev. S. T. Frost, didn't like, and told them that 'the church was built for a house of God, and not for kissing parties.' Now, Mr. Frank Soule and his three sons were present (who, by the way, are a part of the 'main stay' of the church), and one of the sons asked the minister what harm it would do for the children to have a good time. This remark the father also seconded. 'Oh! yes' says the parson; 'you and your three ungodly sons would turn the church into a card-room and gambling shop.' The younger son overheard the remark, and with pugilistic feeling, exclaimed: 'Father, knock him! I would if he told me that more than once.' This overzealous action, with other things which have reached the ears of members of the Society, raised a feeling of indignation in the church, and the pastor was advised to resign. He at first refused to do so, but being told that money enough to warm the church could not be obtained toward his support, he concluded that it was best to resign.

EYES.

No branch of science has been more thoroughly mastered than optics. The principle of vision must be essentially the same in all eyes, but they differ remarkably, according to the habits of the animal. Birds of lofty flight, as the condor, eagles, vultures and carrion-seeking prowlers of the feathered race, have telescopic visions, and thus they are enabled to look down and discover their unsuspecting victims. As they approach noiselessly from above, the axis of vision changes—shortening, so that they can see as distinctly within one foot of the ground as when at an elevation of one mile in the air.

This fact explains the balancing of a fish-hawk on its pinions, half a mile above a still pond, watching for fish. When one is selected, down the savage hunter plunges, the focal axis varying always to the square view of his intended prey. As they ascend, the axis is elongated by a curious muscular arrangement so as to see far off again.

Snails have their keen eyes at the extremity of flexible horns, which they can protrude or draw in at pleasure By winding the instrument round the edge of a leaf or stalk, they can see how matters stand on the opposite side.

The hammer-headed shark has its wicked-looking eyes nearly two feet apart. By will efforts they can bend the thin edges of the head, on which the organs are located, so as to examine the two sides of an object the size of a full-sized codfish.

Flies have immovable eyes. They stand out from the head like half an apple, exceedingly prominent. Instead of smooth hemispheres, they have an immense number of facets, resembling old-fashioned glass watch seals, each one directing the light directly to the optic retina. That explains why they cannot be approached in any direction without seeing what is coming.

ONLY AN ERRAND-BOY.

Only an errand boy running all day,
Plenty of work, and the smallest of pay,
Glad to bring smiles to a mother's wan cheek,
Rent can be paid with five shillings a week."

Only an errand-boy, nimble and smart
(That is he ought to be, now at the start),
Commonly clad, as a rule, but who cares,
Time enough yet for the tailor's fine wares,

Only an errand-boy, lunching at noon,
With a boy's appetite (Nature's sweet boon).
Simple the repast which rounds the fair check,
Bread can be bought with five shillings a week.

Only an errand-boy, doing the "schores,"
Coming and going through gateways and doors,
Up stairs and down stairs, O! hundreds of times,
Whistling and singing his rude boyish rhymes.

Only an errand-boy climbing the hill,
Good, honest manhood he'll reach with a will,
Dauntlessly facing and leaping each fence,
Gaining the pounds by saving the pence.

Only an errand-boy, bless his dear heart,
Riding up home on the tail of a cart,
Carrying smiles to a mother's pale cheek;
Sunshine and smiles, and—five shillings a week!

GRANT AND LEE.

THE MILITARY SKILL OF THE TWO GENERALS CONTRASTED—A NEW STORY OF LEE'S SURRENDER.

The following is from a London review of Lieut. Col. Chesney's recent book of military biographies:

Four of these essays relate to the great war in America, the events of which, perhaps in themselves as interesting in a military sense as those in any war the world has seen, have not received the careful attention which they merit, owing to the distraction of the more recent continental campaigns. As Col. Chesney truly remarks: "There is a disposition to regard the American generals and troops which they led as altogether inferior to regular soldiers. This prejudice was born out of the blunders and want of coherence exhibited by undisciplined volunteers at the outset—faults amply atoned for by the stubborn courage displayed on both sides throughout the rest of the struggle; while if a man's claims to be regarded as a veteran are to be measured by the amount of actual fighting he has gone through, the most seasoned soldiers of Europe are but as conscripts compared with the survivors of that conflict."

The essays on Gens. Grant and Lee are most valuable and exhaustive studies. His strictures on Grant's reckless sacrifice of his troops in attempting the impossible by fighting the battle of Cold Harbor, after he should have learned by the experience of the long and butchering battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, that the "continuous hammering" in which he had somewhat boastfully trusted might break the instrument while its work was yet unfinished, are both severe and well-founded. He calls the battle of Cold Harbor "the darkest spot on the career of Grant as a commander. . . . It requires, "he continues, "more excuse than has anywhere been offered for the sacrifice. It may be that Grant's usually imperturbable temper was ruffled by the continued readiness with which his adversary met him; or that he believed the confederates already so worn down by their unsupplied losses as to be unable to mann their works; or that he judged that his newcommand had not been sufficiently put to the proof by the stern doings of the month just past; or that all these causes acted together. Possibly he was influenced more than all by the uneasy consciousness that he had brought the criticism of the whole world upon his strategy by his famous dispatch, 'I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer;' for had not this line already been abandoned, and no result won?" Colonel Chesney accurately apportions between Grant and Sheridan the merit of the final effort which forced Lee to surrender, of which merit Americans are becoming more and more prone to assign an undue share to the subordinate commander.

His sketch of General Lee cannot be condensed. "Like Napoleon, his troops soon learnt to believe him equal to every emergency which war could bring. Like Hannibal he could speak lightly and calmly at the gravest moments, being then himself least grave. Like Raglan, he preserved a sweetness of temper that no person or circumstance could ruffle. Like Cæsar, he mixed with the crowd of soldiery freely, and never feared that his position would be forgotten. Like Blucher, his one recognized fault was that which the soldier readily forgives, a readiness to expose his life beyond the proper limits permitted by modern war to the commander-in-chief. What wonder, then, if he commanded an army in which each man would have died for him; an army from which his parting wrung tears more bitter than any the fall of their cause could extort; an army which followed him, after three years of glorious vicissitudes, into private life, without one thought of further resistance against the fate to which their adored chief yielded without a murmur?" But with all this warm eulogy he impartially points out the faults and failings of Lee—how he made no attempt to check indiscipline; never used his authority to purge his command of inefficient officers; failed to enforce on the government the vital necessity of bringing the furnishing of supplies more directly under his own control, so that his army starved in Richmond while large supplies were available had proper energy been used by the war department; and lastly, how he so marched his cavalry off their legs, that in their last campaign their confederates were left almost destitute of that most necessary arm. But these shortcomings, although the military critic must notice them, are but the inevitable specks on the bright service of an illustrious military character; on Lee's personal character there lingers no breath of tarnish.

Inexpressibly pathetic in its simplicity is Col. Chesney's brief account of the bitter ending of his long struggle and matchless strategy. Gordon had sent back the word that the way of escape was completely barred; and now there confronted him but the inevitable capitulation. "For a moment those who looked on him saw him almost overcome; and the first words of complaint ever heard from his lips, during the war, broke sharply forth. 'I had rather die a thousand deaths!' 'Musing sadly for a few seconds, as his men's favorite cry broke on his ear,' 'There's Uncle Robert!' in deep, sad tones he said to those near him, 'How soon could I end all this and be at the rest! 'Tis but to ride down the line, and give the word, and all would be over.' Then presently recovering his natural voice, he answered one who urged that the surrender might be misunderstood: "That is not the question. The question is whether it is right. And if it is right I take the responsibility.' Then, after a brief silence, he added, with a sigh, 'It is our duty to live. What will become of the wives and children of the south if we are not here to protect them?' So saying, he sent in his flag of truce without further hesitation to Grant. The coming action was stayed on the instant, and the struggle of the confederacy was virtually over."

BROOKLYN BREECH-OF-PROMISE CASE.

The Brooklyn breach-of-promise case in which, it will be remembered, Miss Hammond sought to recover $10,000 from Mr. Dean for blighting her affection, has terminated in a partial triumph for each party the jury having returned a verdict awarding Miss Hammond $4,500. The testimony in the case appears to have furnished the jury with excellent reasons for resisting Miss Hammond's exorbitant demands. In the first place, the defendant made it evident that Miss Hammond was after his money and not his heart when she engaged to marry him. She was young, handsome, and poor, while Mr. Dean was old, boorish and wealthy. Mr. Dean had been given to understand when he sought the young lady's hand that she was wealthy, and only learned that she had the best of reasons for admiring a man with a fortune until after the time set for the marriage. Furthermore, Mr. Dean contended that he had not yet refused to marry the plaintiff. He had only asked for a postponement of the wedding because his relatives threatened to disown him if he married Miss Hammond, and he merely wanted time to disarm their prejudices before tying the knot. More than all this, Miss Hammond had been detected flirting with several young gentlemen soon after her engagement, and this he took to be conclusive evidence that his affections were not reciprocated as they should be. All this made the case look very dubious for Miss Hammond, and it was only because she had gone to the expense of buying her wedding trousseau, ordering the wedding cake, cards, etc., that the jury were persuaded to award her any damages whatever.

OPENING OF WINTER IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A correspondent writes to the Hartford Post.

The coming on of winter in St. Petersburg is so different from the way nature does it in America that I am inclined to tell you about it. The Neva generally closes from the 20th of November to the 1st of December. This year it was earlier,—on the 15th of November. From the first of November there were few fair days,—in fact no day when the sun shone all day. It was cloudy, sour weather, with much rain, but no frost, even at night, till the 1st of November, when a cold snap came on, since which time there has been no day when the mercury was above freezing point. The rays of the sun are so oblique as to have little or no effect upon the atmosphere, making the days and nights of nearly equal temperature. The sun is not on duty long enough to accomplish much, as it rises a little before 9 and sets before 3. The twilight is of course very long.

The cold steadily increased for perhaps ten days, when a little snow began to fall, and almost every day since a little has fallen, till now perhaps there is 6 inches. There has been little or no wind, though one day it blew some, and about 2 inches of snow fell, which is called here quite a storm. I learn there are never any snow-storms in this part of Russia during which more than 2 to 6 inches of snow falls. But the acquisition of snow is constant. It does not appear to come from the clouds, but the water held in solution in the atmosphere, which is very damp, it being so near the sea, and country perfectly flat, congeals and chrystalizes, and thus falls slowly but constantly half an inch, or perhaps less, per day. No one carries an umbrella, as it does not snow fast enough to get wet in, and nobody minds it, but they walk, ride, and skate all the time Hundreds of men work constantly sweeping the sidewalks, crosswalks, and streets. It is not in sufficient quantity to shovel, but is swept into heaps and carried off, leaving only enough to insure good sleighing. In this manner I learn it will fall for a month or two longer, and while there will be perhaps three or four feet in the country, there will never be enough in this city to impede travel, and I believe the horse-cars, of which there are many, run all winter. There is but one permanent bridge across the Neva; the others, of which there are several, are floating. So, when the ice begins to run, these floating bridges are cut apart in the middle, and the two ends drop down along the banks, and at once, after the ice is solid, good walks are laid across the river at different points, and lighted.

In a short time the harbor will be frozen as far as Cornstadt, and roads made for driving there over the ice, with sentry boxes placed at intervals to assist travelers, should the cold be so intense as to freeze them, as is often the case

The mercury has been down to 10 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, though it is warmer now. We may expect it, however, down to 30 and 40, and possibly 50, for days. At such times great wood fires are built on an open grate, open on all sides, I mean, but under a circular iron cover with a hole in the top, in front of all the theatres and the palace. Around these big blazing fires gather the coachmen and servants during the performance at the theatre, opera, or balls, as they never go home after leaving their passengers, but wait in the street. As they must often wait during the greater part of the night, these fires are absolutely indispensable. What the poor horses do I am not aware, for I have not yet seen a horse blanket, but have seen the horses driven up smoking hot and stand four or five hours uncovered.

Winter here means business, and one must prepare for it, and once prepared, there is apparently no trouble with the cold. Rooms all have double windows, both sashes fitted in close and tight, very thick walls are well stocked with big pordean stoves, which are great heaters. Except for lack of ventilation, they are entirely comfortable, but everybody lives in flats, as in Paris and other continental cities.

A PRIVATE letter from the Republic of Transvaal, in South Africa, states that the gold fields discovered in the Lydenburg district are daily becoming of more importance. There are already 500 gold-diggers—most of them Australians—at work in the two camps known as Mac Mac and Pilgrim's Rest. About 500 ounces of pure gold are secured every day. Some nuggets weigh two and one-half pounds. These gold fields are about 200 miles from the capital of there public Tretoria. The climate is healthful and the soil is well adapted for cultivation.

HYMN FOR A LITTLE CHILD.

God make my life a little light,
Within the world to glow;
A little flame that burneth bright,
Wherever I may go.

God make my life a little flower,
That giveth joy to all,
Content to bloom in native bower,
Although its place be small.

God make my life a little song,
That comforteth the sad;
That helpeth others to be strong,
And makes the singer glad.

God make my life a little staff,
Whereon the weak may rest,
That so what health and strength I have
May serve my neighbor best.

God make my life a little hymn
Of tenderness and praise:
Of faith—that never waxeth dim,
In all his wondrous ways.

WORSHIP IN NATURE.

Live then with God in nature; never falter
In thy communings with Him. Be
Like those blest birds we read of in the psalter
Who found a home from peril free
In God's own house, and nestled near his altar,
Making it ring with melody.
That temple stands no more,
But nature standeth still; God's holy presence
Abideth with us, and the offering
Of thankful joy, to Him whose perfect essence
Is perfect love, our glowing lips may bring.

[Bethune.

AN INDIANA ROMANCE.

[Terra Haute Express.]

She couldn't see it in that light. She didn't want to marry him, but he was bound she should. They both lived a couple of miles from the city and near neighbors. She refused to listen to his courting, and he grew desperate. So he went off to the West, and while out there persuaded a friend to write a letter, saying that he was dead, and asking, as his dying request, that she might, if she ever went out that way, to stop for a moment and toss a weed or perhaps a flower on his lonely grave. This was tender, but it didn't take worth a cent, and she wrote back a letter to the friend saying that if he had any consideration for her feelings at all to send her the dead lover's watch and chain, his money and all his valuables. To carry out his plans the dead man sent home his brass jewelry and other effects, and she immediately proceeded to don the trinkets, start to singing-school with the chosen "feller" of her heart. On their way back home the pair were startled by the apparition of the lost lover, clad in ghostly white, but with the old lineaments intact. The young man fled, but the girl stood still, and putting up a paw which resembled an elephant's foot, naively inquired if the ghost wanted to be kicked to death by a mule. To which his ghostship replied thus: "Lord! Lord! Jerusha, *her* I come all the way home to find you false?" "You bet," replied the fair one, laughing heartily, for she had discovered that it was really the person of her dead lover. The fellow had played a nice game, and had followed his goods and chattels back to the land of his nativity very quickly. The damsel was so disgusted with the other fellow for running at sight of the ghost that she immediately began preparations to marry the ghost.

THE GAMBLER'S CITY OF REFUGE.

Monaco claims to be the prettiest spot along the whole of the Riviera di Ponente; and all travelers who have skirted the shores of the Mediterranean by the Cornice route will acknowledge that this claim is well deserved. Until recent years, says the London Telegraph, it was known to the world only by the exceeding loveliness of its situation, and by the fact that it was the capital of the smallest State in Europe, and possessed since the dethronement of the House of Hanover, the oldest reigning dynasty on the continent. Of late, however, it has become celebrated as one of the last refuges of roulette. The goddess of the wheel of fortune can now only be worshipped in some out-of-the-way corner of the world. Every civilized country has in turn put down the scandal of public gaming tables. San Sebastian and Pont de Roy, at the foot of the Spanish Pyrenees; Travemunde, at the mouth of the Trave, in the free State of Lubeck; Saxon les Bains, in the Swiss canton of the Valois; and Monaco, are about the only places left where visitors can play roulette and trente et quarante in rooms open to the general public.

But of all these resorts of the votaries of Hazard, Monaco is the only one which can aspire to attract the *habitues* of Baden-Baden and Homburg. The place is so lovely, the grounds so nicely laid out, the arrangements so excellent, the accommodation provided for tourists so good that travelers may plead a score of excuses for going to the capital of his Majesty Charles III., Prince of Monaco and Duke of Valentinois, other than the simple and obvious one that they wish to gamble. Still, for all that, Monaco, like the famous establishment of the Palais Royal or the Spas of Germany, is nothing more nor less than a gambling hell; and the evils which infest all places of the kind are none the less virulent because they are exhibited on the shores of an azure sea and under an Italian sky. Ruin, disgrace, and despair are not banished from gambling rooms by fine music and good dinners and all the resources of a first-class Kursaal. Only the other day an unlucky gambler shot himself in the rooms at Monaco; and the incident, if the account be correct, hardly interrupted the progress of the play.

A MONTREAL MISHAP.

[Boston Post.]

A ludicrous case of mistaken identity occurred in Montreal recently through the unfortunate resemblance of two young gentlemen. One of them was recently married, and the other is still a bachelor. The married person went to a dinner party, while the unmarried one went to a convivial entertainment, and owing to a miscalculation of his capacity for wine, he spoiled his night's amusement. While a glimmer of reason remained he endeavored to get home. By the time the young man reached a cab-stand his mind had become so confused that he was unable to remember his own name or the street in which he lived. As he was engaged in gesticulating to the cab-driver, a friend of the married gentleman noticed his plight, and confounding his identity, pushed him into a cab, whispered to the driver, and continued on his way. The result of this act was the conveyance of the unmarried man to the home of the married man, where his condition created anything but a pleasant surprise. The wife was, of course, mortified. Subsequently the father-in-law entered the room to remonstrate with him. After wasting much good advice, the father-in-law discovered the mistake, and was in the act of trying to persuade his daughter, probably much against her will, that the young man was not her husband, when the real husband put an end to the dispute by letting himself in at the hall door with a latch key.

THE OLD WOMEN OF HANWELL.

In the course of a description of a ball at the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, a writer in the London Daily News observes:

"There are two ball-rooms, but that on the ground-floor is set apart for the old women and the less vigorous of the young, who, though able and undeniably willing to foot it to the best of their ability in the waltz and polka, were not equal to much exertion—not that any woman of the company would confess herself to be old. Among the male lunatics the tendency seems to be to overstate their age when they are asked the question (a hale pippin-faced old gentleman confidently informed me that he was born in the year 1485), but the women err in the opposite direction; with the majority of the sex it seems to be one of the few compensations of madness that they are impregnable to the assaults of time. On the previous occasion mentioned, I had seen women old enough to be grandmothers lively as kittens, and joining with a will at a round game of 'Puss, puss, give me a drop of water,' and other companies of still more venerable dames going in heart and soul for kiss-in-the-ring; but they did not kiss each other—they were not mad enough for that.

"There were lots of dolls about, and a boy-sailor doll was exhibited for this branch of the service, his place of repose during the time he was off duty being a soft couch of grass in the centre of the ring, and when one old girl dropped the handkerchief to another old girl, and the latter, had hobbled after the former and brought her back, both old girls raised the sailor from the ground, and, imprinting a smack on his wooden lips, laid him down again. I was delighted to recognize in the ball-room devoted to the aged ladies one or two patients who were vastly improved since the time of the summer fete. I immediately knew again one whose face was beaming with delight as she stood up for a quadrille; when I last beheld her she was a melancholy spectacle, and behaved in a manner calculated to cast a wet blanket on the whole festivities. Heaven only knows what it meant, but she hurried about hither and thither, holding in her hand, and at arm's length, a bunch of withered grass, all the while sobbing and crying as though her heart would break. Another old woman who could not be said to be blithe now, but was at least contented, I had observed five months since, traversing the lawns and flower-paths, unceasingly occupied in searching for something that was never to be found. I was afterwards informed that, no matter where this old lady was, she so employed herself, and that years devoted to the fruitless service had so bowed her back that it might never be straightened again. From her movements she had evidently taken it into her mad head that she was on the right track at last—now with a quick, now with a slow step she proceeded—so bent that from the rear she looked like some four-footed creature in petticoats, while every now and again she made an eager downward dart, only, however, to regard the nothing she had picked up, shake her gray head despondingly, and on again."

A SCHOOL BOY'S SUICIDE.

Tuesday. David White, aged twelve years, a pupil under Mr. McClay, at Grammar school No. 42, No. 30 Allen street, went home to No. 146 Rivington street, shut himself in his bedroom and was found about six P. M. hanging from a book-strap attached to a hole in the door. When the suicide was discovered, it appeared that David had been dead about two hours, and it is believed that he took his own life immediately on entering his room. The lad was a promising scholar, but in the opinion of his family and friends had been subjected to too much "cramming." The day of his death his elder brother, whom he had always distanced at school, showed more proficiency than David and passed him in the class. This success on the part of his brother rendered David exceedingly jealous, and several of his companions noticed that he was morose and appeared to brood over his brother's success.—[N. Y. World 29.

VARIETIES.

A LADY clergyman at Kittery, Me., recently performed the marriage ceremony for her son.

A LADY suffering from heart disease fell dead in the arms of her husband, in a Baltimore horse car recently.

WHEN the jury returned a verdict that John Jackson, of Green Bay, was guilty of burglary, Mr. Jackson rose up and said: "I'll bet a hundred dollars I ain't!"

THE old style of making button-holes has gone entirely out of fashion. Now-a-days they are nearly bound with silk braid the color of the dress trimming.

SAN FRANCISCO has a new City Hall in process of construction, which it was originally estimated, would cost $1,500,000. The latest estimate is that by the time it is finished at least $4,000,000 will have been expended.

IT is decided that the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie are to arrive in England in March, and proceed direct to Windsor Castle, in order that the Duke may present his bride to the Queen before receiving any public congratulations.

AN opera was so badly executed recently in the City of Mexico that the exasperated audience, who were good judges of music, put a stop to it by hurling chairs, benches, cushions, and every moveable appurtenance of the house, upon the stage.

THE best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

THE death is announced at Rome of Count Filippo Antonelli, brother of the Cardinal. Count Antonelli, who was seventy-four years of age, was a director of the Roman Bank, and spent several hours every day up to the last in attendance at the bank. He left a fortune of about ten millions francs.

JUDGE WARD HUNT, of the supreme court, who while on the bench in New York before his promotion, locked up Susan B. Anthony, is the worst persecuted man in the United States. The women have demanded his immediate impeachment, and send him rebukes and remonstrances every day.

A SUITOR for the hand of Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, is said to have appeared. He is a young German Prince, a cousin of Prince Louis of Hesse, and an officer in the German navy. Princess Beatrice was born in April, 1857, and is consequently not yet seventeen years old. Her eldest sister, the Princess Royal, was married to the Crown Prince of Russia when only a little over seventeen years of age.

A WESTERN paper has the following funeral notice. "A long funeral cortege wended its solemn way to the Cemetery yesterday. The deceased was a man who neglected to buy a nice warm suit of underwear at the Emporium Bazaar. Be wise in time. The store is crowded with lovely ladies and the spruce clerks are hopping round like fleas on a hot griddle. The very Palace of Fashions. Call before it is too late.

A LARGE number of ladies recently held a meeting at Dresden—and other cities have followed the example—wherein the house-wives pledged their faith to each other that they would not purchase certain marketable articles at more than a fixed price. They would not pay more than thirty cents for a pound of beefsteak, and, having made these resolutions, they advertised for public proposals to furnish those and other articles at the prices fixed by them.

THE will of Sir Edwin Landseer has been proved, says the Art Journal, and the property, including leaseholds, was sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeathed to his brother Charles £10,000; to Mr. T. H. Hills, £5,000; and after giving smaller sums to several friends, the residue of his property is divided equally between his brother Thomas and his three sisters. To this sum may be added—rumor says—£60,000, or £70,000 from the sale of pictures and sketches remaining in the painter's possession, making altogether, nearly a quarter of a million.

ALTHOUGH their homes were in the South, Chang and Eng were Northern in their ideas, but at the commencement of the rebellion had no alternative left them but to take sides with the land of their adoption or leave the country. Then they declared for the Confederacy, and two of their sons went into the rebel army and fought bravely. Trouble, however, surrounded the twins. When Stoneman's cavalry came through that country and called for recruits, a draft was made; into the magic wheel went the names of Chang and Eng. But one name came out. The gallant commander was non-plussed. One must go, but the other would not. He dare not take them both. So he resigned claim to either of them, and thus they escaped actual service.

THE case of the Smith sisters of Glastonburg, Conn., and their cows that were confiscated for non-payment of taxes, is attracting a good deal of attention. The sisters are receiving many tokens of sympathy. On the 23d they wrote to the Springfield Republican: "Last night brought us a check of $100, and among the rest an anonymous card, postmarked Newport, R. I., in a man's hand, which I will copy to show you the spirit of all these communications: 'Take good care of cows, Abby. Fight on, we will break down the obstacles and prepare the way for those that come after us through God. Amen.' Among the numerous letters we have received is one from Amos Lawrence, telling us to fight it out and we shall not lack support, and another from a lawyer in Columbia, S. C., inclosing a check for $25."

THIS story comes to us from Vienna: A conceited actor, who was by no means a favorite with the public, was sitting one evening in a cafe, when the waiter informed him that there was a gentleman outside who wished to see him. Forthwith the actor stepped into the street, only to find himself in the presence of a noted Viennese wag and inveterate practical joker, with whom he was, by the way, familiarly acquainted. "Well?" said the actor inquiringly. "Well?" echoed the wag, coolly. "Did you call me?" asked the comedian, somewhat puzzled. "I did," was the response. "What may have been your motive?" the other went on to say. "To encourage you," answered the practical joker; "for at the theater I don't remember that you were ever called out."

A WASHINGTON correspondent says: Miss Nellie Grant's engagement is one of the leading topics of society chat here. It will be remembered that Fanny Kemble, the tragedienne, who married Mr. Pierce Butler of Philadelphia, and afterward divorced from him, had a younger sister who evinced a great talent for music. She studied in Italy and in Paris, and made a sensation at several concerts, but before she was fairly on the stage as prima donna she was woed and won by Mr. Sartoris, a rich Englishman of an old family. Now, when Miss Nellie Grant returned from Europe last year she made the acquaintance on the steamer of the second son of this Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, and the intimacy ripened into affection. Just then the elder brother died, and the fortunate swain thus becomes the heir to the Sartoris estate. It is intimated that the marriage will come off in the Spring, and at the same time Col. Fred Grant will marry Miss Kitty Cooke, the eldest daughter of the ex-Governor of this District.

A WICKED boy caught a fire-fly one day and stuck it with mucilage on the centre of the largest lens of the telescope in the Washington Observatory. The astronomer perceived a blaze of light, which died out at intervals, and thinking he had discovered a most extraordinary star, he pronounced it "of the third magnitude of Orion." He telegraphed, at an expense of $2,500, all over the world, and the astronomers gazed at Orion until they were wild and then telegraphed back to the Professor for further information. In the meantime the discoverer found his star had moved eighteen billions of miles in twenty-four hours and perceived it actually had legs! But on polishing his lens he found the lightning bug!—then he swore terribly—worse than "our army in Flanders"—in fact they heard him swear away down in Alexandria, seven miles away. Since then he has been looking for that boy; he wishes to consult him about something.

Weekly Post.

Jas. P. Barr, ... 4 Wm. Schoyer,
Jos. S. Long, ... E. A. Myers.

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PITTSBURGH, PA

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1874.

NEVER did the people of Pennsylvania join in judgment so completely, as they did in their approval of the new Constitutien. The Commonwealth was moved to its very centre in the feeling that Rings must be broken up, and that corporations should be curbed. Will the people of this city continue the administration of these officers in the hands of the same Ring? This question can't be considered too much.

GOV. BIGLER is stirring up the Marylanders in favor of the Centennial. He thinks, notwithstanding there is a panic of economy among public men, there should be liberality in the direction of the Centennial, and that an appropriation of $1,000,000 from Congress would only be half a dollar a piece for the 8,000,000 families in the United States. That's the way Ben. Butler made the salary grab appear to be a very small affair, but it did not strike the multitude as a popular method of mental arithmetic.

SEVERAL packages of Bergner's Legislative Journal were received by us yesterday, and like all other trash of its kind, went to the waste basket in their original wrappers. By the way, has the old Hessian a lease of this job for life? He seems to have a way of managing it so that he is enabled to hold on year after year; charges what he pleases and is never troubled with a competitor. If we must have a record of its kind, why is it not given out as other State printing, to the lowest bidder? Here is a chance for reform. Let the honest members of the Legislature see to it.

THE meeting at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, to endorse the nomination of Hon. A. K. M'Clure for Centennial Mayor is represented to have been one of the grandest demonstrations on record, and necessitated the organization of several meetings outside the hall. In addition to the speech of Col. McClure, extracts from which we give elsewhere, addresses were made by Hon. W. A. Wallace, Col. Dechert, E. Joy Morris, Jacob Grim, Thos. H. Speakman, Esqrs., and Col. J. W. Forney, who predicted a majority for reform, far exceeding that given for the new Constitution. The Democracy in many of the wards have held meetings and endorsed the candidate, and the friends of reform are in high feather. Bill Mann admits that the nomination is a strong one and is afraid that Stokley will be put "in a hole."

THE Cleveland Plaindealer says that THE POST has but just discovered that the Credit Mobilierites and salary grabbers have been promoted to the chief places in the Senate. Had its memory been a little better, it would have remembered that THE POST made editorial comments upon the fact the morning after the Committees were telegraphed to the press. Subsequently on the 19th day of December we published a column editorial, naming each individual grabber, and pointing out the extent of his promotion. Again on the 28th of January, we republished the list from the World, for the simple purpose of keeping the facts before the people. We don't think that we are mistaken when we say that the Plaindealer discovered this unseemly promotion just *one day* after THE POST pointed it out. Of course, this was only a coincidence.

THE coolest thing we have seen yet was that of the head of the gang, who signs himself Ira A. Murrill, and who robbed the train on the Iron Mountain Railroad at Gadshill Station, on Saturday night last. While waiting for the train to arrive at the station, Mr. Murrill wrote a minute account of the robbery he was about to commit, not omitting the fact that the robbers were mounted on fleet blood horses, and had journeyed to the South. This he handed to the conductor, so that he could telegraph the full particulars of the robbery to the press without the least delay. We have a great deal of faith in the honesty of newspaper men, but the conviction is forced upon us that Mr. Murrill is a newspaper reporter. Else why should he have written up so explicit an account of his exploit, instead of trusting it to the occasional and non-professional reporters of way stations? Mr. Murrill has evidently left a very good for a very bad calling.

ANOTHER LOUD CALL.

It is not as it used to be with the Ring. They do not find their path so flowery as in the days gone by. Then when they had made up their minds as to who they would have in an office, the business was done. The election, division and silence followed in sure order. Now they have to ask outsiders to indorse their candidates. Magee has been desired by some solicited persons to run for Treasurer—and Gross has been asked by a large number of the same to run for Mayor. This looks badly for further Ring success at the polls. They must feel scared when they ask the outside public to vouch for them. But Snodgrass and McCarthy will soon, it is said, have a call upon them also. Gross and Magee have scored one against them in the game, and they will have a call too. Snodgrass says that the call to "Augustus Herman" is a Gross imposition—that some of the parties and signers whose names are on it don't live in the city, and that some others of them don't live anywhere, at all, any more—but that he and his friend can go as far and dig as deep to find signers as either Gross or Magee can. And so a call has been put in circulation and, we are informed by one of the ghosts who signed the other calls, the appeal is in the following style or words to the same effect:

To Messrs. Snodgrass and M'Carthy:

Having long observed and admired the sleepless vigilance of your official labors in promoting the health, comfort and financial safety of your fellow-citizens, and feeling that your Herculean labors to cleanse the Augean stable of our municipality would be invaluable just now, when rascality is rampant, we ask you to run for Mayor and for Controller.

Yours faithfully,

Thomas O'Sbanter, Robert Ringbone,
Wm Wastle, weaver, Even Uppe,
Robt Kydd, mariner, Mark Antony,
Peter Trombone, Dombey & Son,
Bass, Fiddler & Co., A. T. Stuart & Co.,
Pease & Beens, Ah Sin,
Saxe Horn, Cudjo Cuff,
And 4,376 others.

To which the following is a sample of the sort of reply that may be expected:

GENT: We are deeply impressed with your flattering estimate of our services, and are delighted by an endorsement so respectable in character and overwhelming in numbers. We accept with pleasure and gratitude, and shall be able, we think, to accomplish all that is expected of us, if diligence and labor can be made to win. We shall have the essential aid of Messrs. Mackerrett & Co., whose names are not on your list.

ROBERT, CALLED UPON TO SHOW UP.

Representative Orvis, continually on the alert to serve the best interests of his constituents and the State, has called up and passed the House his resolution calling upon State Treasurer Mackey to state how much money there is in the Treasury, where deposited and how secured. We have been demanding the same thing for months, but Mr. Mackey has shown no disposition to comply, and when application was made by citizens at the department at Harrisburg, which the law gives them the right to do, the information was refused them. We are pleased, however, to find now that there is a probability that the Treasurer will be compelled to give the desired information. If everything is right he need have no fears and there will be no occasion for him to "make it hot" for anyone. Let the people have the facts.

THE FRIGHTENED RING.

That the Radical Ring in the District of Columbia is becoming terribly frightened over the prospect of a complete exposure of its enormous frauds, is quite apparent. The tactics of evasion, and pleading injured innocence is being resorted to for the purpose of averting or staving it off. We find among the recent proceedings of the Senate the following:

Mr. Hamlin presented the memorial of the Governor of the District of Columbia in response to a certain statement made in the memorial presented a few days ago by the Senator from Ohio (Thurman), which was read. The Governor says the District officials have not sought and do not now seek to evade the fullest investigation into the affairs of the District. The report of the Committee of the House last session, sustaining the District government, and the liberal appropriation made by Congress last year encouraged the authorities of the District to go forward with the improvements, and their course has been sustained by every election in the District, in view of all the circumstances, the Governor submits that it will not be fair or just to enter upon another investigation, unless there be some show of proof of the charges made by the pretended taxpayers in the memorial presented by him.

The impudence of Boss Sheppard in thus appealing to the Senate, is only equalled by the magnitude of the robberies that have been planned and executed by him. How sneeringly he speaks of the "pretended tax-payers" who have memoralized the Senate for relief and protection. The names of such men as Corcoran and Riggs head the list that Sheppard denominates "pretended tax-payers." And what is it that they ask in their petition as offered by Senator Thurman of Ohio? Simply that Congress appoint a Committee to investigate the affairs of the District and they will furnish the proofs of the wholesale plunder that has been carried on for years by the Board of Public Improvements.

In a whining way Sheppard refers to the fact that a Committee of the House, of which Starkweather was Chairman, at the last session exculpated the Ring from the charges made against it. Of course, Mr. Starkweather's Committee, did, for it was organized for that precise purpose. The correspondence of Mr. Starkweather with the Ring has already been published in which it is proven that the Ring furnished Mr. Starkweather with money enough to buy his election, upon the agreement that that gentleman was to see that no harm befel the Ring. The whitewashing report of Mr. Starkweather was in payment of his debt to the Ring.

Then again the Boss calls attention to the fact that the elections in the District have sustained him and his coadjutors. Certainly they have. They took most excellent care to see to that. They imported the necessary amount of negroes from Maryland and Virginia to make the election returns all right. We doubt very seriously whether one hundred honest, respectable white men have voted at an election in the District for the past five years. It was useless for them to do so. The Ring controlled the elections, and the united vote of all the white citizens of the District desiring an honest government could be readily overcome by the gangs of negroes that the Ring could impart at an hour's notice. Hence, that plea in bar of an investigation is not good.

But as the Boss proceeds he becomes more sublime in his impudence. He insists that there should be no investigation unless there is some show of proof that there are grounds for the charges made. Boss Sheppard knew, as well as we know anything, that the ingenuity of his friends and confederates in and out of the Senate, is being taxed to the utmost to prevent the publicity of the identical proof which he demands.

The letters of Starkweather, Kilbourne, Huntington and other members of the Ring, showing in what way the robberies were committed and the profits of the thieves, which have already been published, are sufficient to demand the most searching investigation.

But the Ring does not want the proofs brought to light. On three or four occasions Senator Thurman has asked that the petition of the tax-payers be published, but the Radical Senate refused. It is understood that the petition itself contains all the proofs of the allegations made. And let it be remembered that the Senate not only refuses to print the memorial presented by Senator Thurman in behalf of the taxpayers of the District, but refuses to *let it be read* in the Senate. If it was once read in the Senate, the newpapers would lay the proofs before the people of the country in twelve hours, and the depth of Boss Sheppard's corruption would disgust 40,000,000 people.

The Radical Senate dare not let the truth out just yet. Somebody is to be saved, and his salvation can only be secured by delay. Who is to be saved, or whether it is one or a dozen "statesmen" is not precisely yet known, but the fact Senator Thurman's memorial is kept on the table without being read, shows that at least one lofty head is in danger. The Administration Senators know that the *expose* must come, and they are only fighting for time. They know that the Ohio Senator is as stern and inflexible as he is lofty and far-seeing, and they can only match the cunning of parliamentary trickery against his iron will and purpose. It will procure them a little delay, but no absolution.

STILL HUMBUGGING.

Secretary Richardson, in his February Report claims to have made a reduction of the public debt since the first day of January, to the extent of $1,845,211. Unfortunately for the taxpayers of the contry there is not one word of truth in what Mr. Richardson says, but on the contrary the public debt has increased more than thirteen millions of dollars since the first of January, as we shall immediately proceed to show by his official figures:

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC DEBT.

January 1, 1874	$2,249,245,662
February 1, 1874	2,262,755,113
Increase	$ 13,509,451

Secretary Richardson has a little trick by which he manages to show a reduction, which we shall endeavor to explain. He claims the payment of the *interest* upon the debt to be the liquidation of the *principal*, something that no business man believes or claims. Since the first of January he has paid some twelve millions of dollars of interest due, and this he falsely assumes to be a discharge of the *principal*. To demonstrate this we give:

INTEREST PUBLIC DEBT.

January 1, 1874	$42,542,025
February 1, 1874	30,415,576
Interest paid	$12,131,449
Principal increased	$13,509,451
Increase of principal over decrease of interest	$ 1,378,002

By an analysis of the above tables, it will be seen that for the past month the principal of the public debt has not only been increased more than thirteen million of dollars, but that the increase of principal over the reduction or payment of interest is nearly a million and a half of dollars.

Now will any sensible business man claim that this is a reduction of the public debt? Certainly not. The increase of the principal makes a corresponding increase of interest at the next interest day. To pay the interest upon a debt is no payment of the debt itself; and when the principal itself increases at the rate of more than one-half of one per cent per month, since the first of January, it is simple nonsense to talk about reduction. To carry out this kind of reduction for ten years would be to swell the principal of the public debt to at least $5,000,000,000. Any bank clerk can demonstrate this to his own satisfaction. What say our wise contemporaries?

ALL accounts agree that Evans has no money, although he retained over three hundred thousand dollars per centage on claims collected from the United States by Pennsylvania. We know all about "addition and silence," but what about the "division." Let us have the names.

THE organ of the Swoope is becoming desperate in its attempts to slay McCarthy for the Radical nomination for Mayor, and insinuates that THE POST fears Dr. Gross. Not a bit of it. We can rout one as easily as the other and don't care which is nominated.

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY.

On Tuesday the Connecticut Democracy met in Convention, and renominated Hon. Charles R. Ingersoll, for Governor, as well as the rest of the Democratic State officers, elected in 1873. The platform adopted, clearly and explicitly states the position of the Democracy in relation to the issues of the day, and comprehensively demands honesty, economy and reform in the administration of public affairs.

The liberal element of the Republican party and the Democracy are indissolutely united in Connecticut, and places the question of success at the polls entirely out of doubt. In 1870 the Democracy carried the State by 843 majority, but for the two succeeding years the Radicals, aided by the notorious The. Allen, and his gang of New York roughs, succeeded in carrying the State, obtaining a majority for their candidate for Governor in 1871, of 100, and in 1872 getting 28 majority. In 1873 Governor Ingersoll was elected, along with the whole Democratic and Liberal ticket, by a majority of 3,273, in a total vote of 86,845.

There is every reason to expect a much larger majority this year, notwithstanding the fact that the Administration will spend money like water in Connecticut and New Hampshire to prevent Democratic success, as they are the first States to hold elections in 1874. But it looks now as though the day had passed by for Radical corruption at the polls, and the money sent by the Administration into these States will only be thrown away.

SPEECH OF COL. A. K. M'CLURE.

Col. McClure on last Saturday evening in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, addressed an immense meeting of the people, in which he defined his position as a candidate for the Mayoralty. The following extracts can be read with profit in this region by taxpayers, who ought to be pretty well convinced by this time that we are drifting into the same current with Philadelphia, under the inspiration of the same agencies which has overwhelmed that city.

By a majority of 34,000, as far as ascertained, the people of this city decided for the inauguration of vital reform in our municipal administration. They fought, and were fought at every step to achieve that result. All the power and patronage of the city was hurled into the contest against them, and by whom? Who were in the fore front of the opposition? Who marshalled the departments, the officers by the peace, and all the appliances of authority, to defeat the people?

Need I say that among the most conspicuous and daring in the stubborn effort to defeat constitutional reform were the candidates on the ticket presented to us with the flaunted falsehood that 50,000 votes had been cast for their nominations, when not one third that number had been polled? Look into every source of power controlled by the gentlemen who are now candidates for re-election to our most responsible city offices, and it will be seen that all were exhausted to defeat the people in their struggle for relief from the oppression of misrule. Indeed, the whole vote cast against the new constitution in this city is but a fraction more than the officeholders and dependents of political power in our midst. Every element of strength of our government was employed in desperation to prevent any restraints upon the abuses of which citizens complained. The servants of the people not only assumed to be the masters, but they prevented the authority that belongs to the people to prevent the exercise of the popular will. And can any one doubt that all of fraud that entered into the effort to make Philadelphia defeat the new constitution has its parentage wholly in official circles? Whether its slimy track is traced, it leads to or from official source, and when justice attempts to bare its arm for punishment the refuge of the criminal is in the official places of our city.

The issue presented is so plain that he who runs may read. The men who assailed the new constitution with bitterness and blasphemed it boldly, and fell in the struggle by an overwhelming vote, now reappear before the tribunal of the people, and ask that they may be charged with the introduction and enforcement of the reforms declared for on the 10th of December. The citizens who battled for reform, and gave it a decided victory over these officeholders, are now asked to stultify themselves and say that the men whose abuse of power made constitutional restraints a supreme necessity, are the proper men to apply the safeguards the people demanded and obtained. It is an insult to the intelligence of Philadelphia to assume that her citizens, in a mercurial freak, gave 34,000 majority for the new constitution in December, and in sixty days, will, by another freak, apologize to the rulers they condemned, and commit the city and the new constitution to their administration. The action of the people logically and imperatively forbids it. By the provisions of the new constitution the people of Philadelphia have resumed their immediate authority over their own affairs. One of the reforms most desired was to strip the Legislature of all control of our city, by special enactment, and it has been done. The Legislative power over our highways, our revenues, our expenditures, our public improvements, and over all questions affecting the prosperity of the city, is now irrevocably conferred upon the City Councils and the Mayor. If they are faithless, incompetent, or corrupt, there is no relief by an appeal to the Legislature. As the people constitute their municipal government now, it must remain, without restraint or reversal, until the terms of officials expire. It is, therefore, illogical to declare that the people of Philadelphia defeated their present officials, in the adoption of the new Constitution, merely to give them back enlarged powers to oppress and degrade our municipality. The City Councils are now the legislators of Philadelphia for all purposes—for all purposes, bear in mind—and how the men who fought the Constitution and now demand a new lease of authority, mean to exercise their grave prerogatives, can be ascertained by the class of nominations presented as candidates for the Councils. . . . .

There are many men in office in Philadelphia who would gladly be better than they are, and who would prefer to merit the approval of upright citizens, if they were not the slaves of thi inexorable system that demands the most abject obedience. There are thousands of Republicans who feel shamed and degraded by the now regular return of tens of thousands of votes at rotten primaries which were never cast, but they dare not utter the truth that all know, unless with approbation, without falling victims to relentless ostracism. Public journals criticise public acts at the peril of offending the system, and its vast patronage is given or withheld as they are obedient or independent. Indeed, the independence that is essential to the manhood of the citizen is a forbidden attribute and its exercise is the open door a political estrangement and personal detraction. And it reaches everywhere. There is no reputation fine enough to escape its assaults. There is no channel of authority sufficiently sacred to avert its blight. It has crawled into the very temple of justice, and erected its polluted altar in the jury-box, the last hope of protection to person and property.

With such a system fastened upon our municipality, it is not a matter of surprise that our officials, created by and dependent upon it, should appear faithless to the responsible trust conferred upon them. They could not be better than they are, save at the cost of defeat and the mark of the ingrate. To ask better things of them is to ask what they cannot concede without self-immolation, and so it will be, must be, until the end comes and the system is utterly destroyed. And its logical, legitimate results are perpetually falling upon the community. We see them on every side. Our elections have been but expected any accepted monuments of hideous fraud. Men chosen by the people have been robbed of the honor and emoluments of their positions while representatives of the system usurped their places. Men have accepted and served in important offices who knew that they were the creation of fraud, and who were known to almost every intelligent citizen as such, and yet to have resented it as a wrong upon the public would have been to provoke political destruction. Many in high places, honest in every purpose, have been compelled to excuse visible wrongs until they learned to tolerate and embrace them rather than reject the honors they had attained and invite the vengeance of the system. Here are the records it has written in the annals of our political history, and in our material interests it has given us grinding taxation and growing debt without compensation. With the highest tax rate of any city in the Union upon a fair valuation, we are compelled to face a city debt of fifty-eight millions—more than three times the debt of Pennsylvania—and our expenditures reach nearly twenty millions. He must contemplate this staggering debt and these enormous expenditures in connection with the fact that ours is the only one of the large cities on the continent that is without a single creditable street, and whose public buildings are surpassed by a majority of the counties of the State. We have already passed the limit of indebtedness allowed by the Constitution, and henceforth we must resort to excessive taxation or stop improvements, or return to scrupulous economy and integrity in our expenditures. Which shall it be? One of the propositions must be accepted. Increased taxation is impossible, for we are driving capital from our city every year by the remorseless demands of the system that governs us. Shall our improvements stop? Shall our streets remain as if the Huns had possessed us, and left us widowed in desolation? Shall our public buildings and our bridges and our park be left unfinished as monuments of our insolvency? These are sober questions for thoughtful citizens, and they must be decided. If we would return to economy, it can be done only by a thorough overthrow of the system that has ruled us. Regeneration must begin at the fountain and follow all its sinuous streams until the work of reform is complete. With this accomplished, we need not fear increased taxation, nor increased debt, nor disgraceful streets, nor unfinished improvements, for our revenues are ample for all our necessities if honestly and wisely expended. And with the overthrow of the system that has so painfully blotted our government, officials would have every incentive to integrity and fidelity. They would owe allegiance only to the people, and not to corrupt and despotic political control, and enlightened public opinion would exercise its just authority in directing the acts of our public servants. A non-partisan police would then be a necessity, for the rounder and the ballot-stuffer would have no occupation and the uniform of the conservator of the public peace would not be the price of political trickery.

MR. TATHAM'S letter, it is understood, is in the hands of his friends, asking them to make no further efforts in his behalf as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia. This will, no doubt, narrow down the contest to M'Clure and Stokely, as it should be.—THE POST.

Nothing like consistency. THE POST can understand the wisdom shown by the Philadelphia Democracy in declining to nominate a straight out ticket, but esteemed it advisable that the Democracy of Pittsburgh pursue a directly opposite course.—Dispatch.

The Dispatch is still soured because the Pittsburgh Democracy repudiated its impudent attempts to use the organization for its own glorification, and by which it hoped to continue certain members of the Ring in power. While we prefer that Democratic conventions nominate Democratic candidates, still, if it be deemed best to present such a man as Col. M'Clure, we cannot see any inconsistency in THE POST supporting him, but perhaps the Dispatch can, as it always assumes to see more than other people.

THINK of the debts, piled up in Southern States, by dishonest administrations, claiming to be Republican. Remember the violence done in controlling elections. Bear in mind the minor outrages perpetrated, in securing elections to the United States Senate.—Gazette.

We shall try to think of these things from time to time, since the Gazette insists upon it. We do remember of Radical violence in controlling elections, and are fully impressed with the fact that at least twenty men are now in the United States Senate, whereas their rightful place is in the penitentiary. In this connection we will say to the people of this city: Think of the debts piled up in Pittsburgh by dishonest administrations claiming and acknowledged to be Republican, and when you go to the polls next Tuesday week, see that the Ring is routed, horse, foot and dragoons.

THE San. Francisco Bulletin thinks it has unearthed a plot of the Central Pacific Ring. The stock of the Company amounts to $54,000,000, all of which, except about $500,000 worth, is in the hands of the Ring. Of course it has never been paid for, as the Government grants and the first-mortgage bonds built the road. As the Company professes itself unable to pay the interest due on the Government loan, it is difficult to see how it can pay the recently-announced "3 per cent semi-annual dividends in gold" on its stock. But as such a dividend would involve a payment of only $15,000 to bona fide stockholders, the Bulletin believes that the others merely receipt for their dividends, and that the announcement is made to enable the Ring to unload its stock on the New York market, where it is quoted at 71@72, before the threatened investigation makes the unpaid for shares of no value.

IT is said that the name of Hon. W. Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland, is more frequent mis-spelled than that of any other public man in the United States. Which is true. The right way to spell the name, as we once before explained, is Wyllyam Pyckney Whythe, but a simple W is usually substituted for Wyllyam by particular request.—Courier-Journal.

L'ANDAULET WILLIAMS who has been spending a few days in New York was endered a reception on Saturday evening.

For The Post.]

A RECENT INCIDENT.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FIGS" AND "THISTLES."

She stepped from her pretty landaulet,
Which stood at the White House gate,
And sought the smoky audience room,
Of the silent potentate.

She made her graceful greetings
Like an Asiatic queen;
Since the days of grand Zenobia,
No greater has been seen.

She was arrayed most gorgeously
In silks of price untold,
And gleamed and glittered o'er her form,
"Barbaric pearl and gold."

"I crave a boon," great General,
The lofty lady said;
And the stolid ruler graciously
Inclined his vacant head.

"My husband, honored General,"
(Her tones were sweet and bland,)
"Prays for more lasting honors
"At your pow'rful, generous hand.

"The favors large he holds from you,
"May wear but for a day—
"He'd be the chief justiciary,
"And bear a life-long sway."

"Conclude it done!" the ruler said,
"There shall be no delay;
"The Senators will sure coufirm,
They dare not disobey."

"*Our* heartfelt thanks!" the lady said,
"*We'll* do our duty well—
"In highest judgments of our land,
"*Ours* ever shall excel!"

And then "Zenobia" sailed away
With a truly regal air;
And the dull potentate resumed
His chibouk and his chair.

It boots not that we here relate,
How this fair plan was marr'd;
"Zenobia" mourns her blasted hopes,
And cries "her fate is hard!"

But the saddest part of the gloomy tale,
(Such chances come but once);
Is that such a splendid, social queen,
Should be wife to such a dunce!

THE N. Y. Evening Post in its comments upon the Evans verdict, expresses the opinion entertained by a goodly number of people to the effect that George O. has been made a scape-goat of by his confederates in crime, and adds:

It was naturally supposed that among these friends Mr. Evans had some confederates in his efforts to swindle the State, and great indignation was aroused against the Philadelphia and Harrisburg Rings. The affair was finally brought into the courts, and now Mr. Evans has been sentenced to pay a fine of $183,000. Why he was not made to restore the full amount is not explained, except upon the theory that the jury were affected by Mr. Evans' dangerous illness, his reported poverty and the supposition that he had been the victim of a mercenary ring who had divided the larger part of the money he received. That others are equally guilty with him would be clearly proved by evidence that a man of frugal habits, as Mr. Evans is supposed to be, could be reduced to poverty in two or three years after having received three hundred thousand dollars in cash. Whether his companions in crime will ever be exposed depends, as justice does in many other cases where the mysterious ways of politics are past finding out, upon whether the conspirators quarrel and make mutual criminations.

GRADUALLY the Republican press of the country is coming to the late conclusion that the Louisiana business is too heavy a load for the party to carry. The Philadelphia Inquirer says developments have made it perfectly clear that Durell's midnight order was illegal, and adds: "The truth is that this business cannot be hushed up or talked down. It has for too long a time overloaded the Republican party. The whole country is feeling the disgrace of it, and every Republican paper in the country which does not stick at trifles in defending the Administration declares that these Louisiana frauds must be unloaded. We think it quite safe to say that no party could long sustain them and live; but if they are removed, as we hope they will be, the country and the Republican party will be better for it."

THE Master Machinists of London propose to treat with their workmen, who have struck for higher wages, as individuals, and offer to raise the wages of those who are worth an increase, provided each man will treat with them personally. It is one of the misfortunes of combinations that they are almost necessarily undiscriminative, and that to enlist the sympathy and support of all the workmen they must recognize no differences between the skill and habits of industry or indolence among individual members. Thus demands for increase of wages that might be conceded to superior workmen, are sometimes refused because the increase must be given to all or to none—to good and indifferent alike.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE Kansas City Times says of Senator Morton's desertion of Mr. Pinchback: The fact that "Pinch" had bought his election with money entrusted to him to buy the seat for another aspirant, was as well established before his confession as afterwards and as a reason assigned for Morton's abandonment of the case, it is entirely inconsistent with his position in regard to prima facie rights. In the general scramble to get out of the Louisiana muddle, the man who ventured into it as the sharpest trimmer of them all hobbies out of it with the most ungraceful gait, and with the least credit to himself.

THE CONFEDERATE FORCES.

In the November numbers of the Eclectic and the Land We Love, 1869, an interesting and important correspondence was published between Dr. Joseph Jones, Secretary of the Historical Society, and General S. Cooper, ex-Adjutant General of the Confederate States. From that source we glean the following facts for the benefit of those who are not so fortunate as to have preserved a file of the magazine. Such facts are startling to even those who participated in the Southern struggle:

1. The avaible forces of the Confederate army did not during the war exceed 600,000 men.

2. The Confederate States never had in their defense more than 200,000 men in the field at one time.

3. From 1861 to 1865 the Confederate forces actively engaged were only 600,000.

4. The total number of deaths during that time were 200,000.

5. Losses of prisoners counted as total losses on account of the United States policy of exchange, 200,000.

6. The loss of the Confederate States army by discharge, disability and desertion amounted to 100,000.

7. At the close of the war the force of the Confederate army was less than 100,000.

8. Out of 600,000 men 500,000 were lost to the service.

These facts are taken from calculations made with great care by Dr. Joseph Jones submitted to and approved by General S. Cooper, Adjutant-General of the Confederate army.—Mobile Register.

HARRISBURG.

The State Legislature.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, February 2, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to-day having adjourned over until to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at two o'clock.

At roll call only forty-eight answered, three less than a quorum. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent after the absentees, particularly after Mr. Webb, of Bradford, and Mr. Stranahan, of Mercer, who had voted against adjournment. Mr. Hays, of Allegheny, was caught at the dinner table and was hurried up to the House. This made a quorum.

LOCAL OPTION—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Numerous petitions were presented praying for the repeal of the Local Option law.

Mr. PIPER presented one signed by six hundred citizens of Westmoreland county in favor of repeal.

Attorney General Dimmick, in answer to Mr. Hays' resolution answered that the Legislature could repeal Local Option if it so decided.

CORPORATE RIGHTS.

Mr. LITTLE read a bill authorizing cities and towns to purchase corporate rights of gas and water companies.

Mr CHRISTY—A bill to provide for the proper increase of corporate indebtedness.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD (Erie)—An act permitting defendants in all criminal cases to testify.

Mr. DIMMICK (Wayne)—An act relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor and to make the license law more effective.

Speaker McCormick is confined to his room.

ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Onslow, wife of Jas. Onslow, fell down the steps of the Lochiel Hotel and was severely injured.

BILL COMPLETED.

The Judicial Apportionment bill has been completed by Senator Rutan and will be reported on Wednesday.

Dr. Sherlock, clerk of the House, announced he has purchased an interest in the Beaver Radical.

THE VERDICT.

The verdict in the Evans case was rendered on Saturday, in favor of the State, for one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. The law points raised by defendant's counsel will be argued next Tuesday. In the meantime, Evans will remain in custody.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WALLACE reported the general insurance bill.

Also an act relative to private corporations. Both are very lengthy bills.

Also, to provide the manner of increasing the capital stock of corporations.

COUNTY TREASURIES.

Mr. WHITE presented an act regulating county treasuries.

Mr. PLAYFORD called up the bills changing venue in civil and criminal cases. Passed to a third reading.

THE STATE MAP.

The State Map bill passed to a second reading.

The Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock; but one bill was ready for the third reading—a resolution pertaining to the circulation of the Constitution.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE CONDITION OF THE STATE TREASURY.

Mr. ORVIS called up his resolution requesting information as to how much money was in the State Treasury, where deposited, and how secured. Passed.

Mr. NEWMYER presented a remonstrance of the Temperance Alliance of Allegheny county against the repeal of the local option law.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Mr. CROSS, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the act granting $120,000 to the Pennsylvania Reform School, formerly the Western House of Refuge.

Mr. ALLISON offered a petition for the erection of Washington county into a separate Judicial District.

Mr. WEBB—A petition, praying for the publication of legal notices in the papers of two political parties

Petitions were presented for and against Local Option.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

The Judicial salary bill was called up, Mr. Laidley, of Greene, in the chair.

Speaker McCORMICK took the floor in support of the bill and read section 17, of the schedule of the new Constitution.

Mr. RAINEY opposed the bill.

Mr. NEWMYER followed, favoring it in a forcible speech.

Messrs Brockway and Orvis supported it; the latter gentleman's remarks were quite extended and well received. Without coming to a vote the hour of adjournment arrived.

Senator Rutan was attacked with a slight hemorrhage of the lungs this afternoon.

Senator Graham has petitions from every college in the State praying for exemption from taxation.

The announcement of Dr. Sherlock's connection with the Beaver Radical does not imply a change in the management. That paper is published by the Beaver Printing Company.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG February 4, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. COOPER presented a petition for a law authorizing the courts to appoint women inspectors of the womans' department of prisons.

A number of bills were passed to second and third readings.

BILL FIXING THE NUMBER OF JURORS.

The Senate bill fixing the number of jurors on Sheriff's inquest on partition was passed.

Also the bill relative to issuing warrants to survey vacant lands.

Also a bill to correct defective acknowledgements of deeds by husband and wife of the property of the wife.

LOCAL OPTION.

Petitions were presented for the repeal of the local option law from all sections of the State, and a few were also presented against it.

A few bills were reported from committees.

Mr. WARFEL offered an act for the election of secretary of internal affairs, defining the duties and fixing a salary at three thousand dollars.

Mr. MACLAY, an act dividing the Eighth Normal School district.

The morning was spent discussing the bill charging venue in civil cases.

THE HOUSE.

But two bills were passed up to second reading, and the House then resumed the consideration of the judicial salary bill.

The question was on the amendment submitted by Mr. Ramey making the salary of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court $7,000 instead of $9,000; Associate Justices $6,000 instead of $8,000; salaries of the Judges of the District Court of Philadelphia and Allegheny $5,000 instead of $7,000 and all other Judges $4,000 instead of $5,000. The amendment was debated at length, by Messrs. Ramey, McCormick, Christy, McCreery, Little, Wolfe and Stranahan, when the committee rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a resolution instructing the Postmaster-General to report to the Senate the number of contractors for the transportation of mails holding more than five contracts on the 30th of June last; how many have been let to sub-contractors, and at what prices; also, if there is not a class of professional bidders who seek to gain control of the numerous routes, and underbid bona fide bidders; and, further, what legislation is needed to enable the Department to secure bona fide contractors at the lowest price. Laid over on the objection of Hamlin.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa) introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as well as the other offices in that Bureau, and imposing the duties of the Revenue office on the Treasury Department. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill in relation to certain deposits in the Postoffice Department. It authorizes the Postmaster General to collect certified checks on the National banks deposited by bidders as security for the faithful performance of contracts, and to place the proceeds in the Treasury of the United States to remain there until the contracts are awarded, after which the amount shall be returned to bidders depositing it. In explanation of the bill Mr. Sargent said bidders preferred to have the deposit in the Treasury of the United States instead of the National banks, which too frequently failed. About one thousand of such checks are now in the hands of the Postmaster General where they must remain by law till the first of July. Referred

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Mr. MORTON addressed the Senate on Louisiana affairs. He reviewed the argument of the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) and contended that the Kellogg government was a legal government of the State, the President and the other House of Congress having recognized it.

The debate was further participated in by Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Carpenter and Stewart.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the pending question be laid aside and the Senate take up for consideration the bankrupt bill.

Mr. SARGENT moved that the naval appropriation bill be taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN gave his consent to the consideration of the bankrupt bill, but announced that as soon as that subject was disposed of, he would press the financial resolution to a vote.

Mr. SARGENT also yielded for the bankrupt bill, but gave notice that he would urge the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, when that measure should be disposed of.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The motion of Mr. Edmunds was adopted and the bankrupt bill taken up and read at length. On motion of Mr. Ramsey it was agreed that the testimony and argument before the committee on Postoffice and post roads in relation to postal telegraph be printed.

THE CASE OF GEN. HOWARD.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the House joint resolution for a special court of inquiry in the case of Gen. O. O. Howard and the verbal amendment offered by Mr. Logan was adopted. After debate the resolution was passed. The bankrupt bill was again taken up and without taking any action the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. WILSON presented the memorials of W. W. Corcoran, G. W. Riggs, Columbus Alexander and others and of the Governor of the District of Columbia, with a resolution for a committee of investigation. The concurrent resolution was then read. It provides for a joint select committee to be appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, to inquire into the matter specified in the petitions, whether unlawful contracts have been made for public improvements in the District, whether unlawful assessments of taxes have been levied, the actual cost of such improvement, the amount agreed to be paid therefor, whether correct measurements have been made, the existing indebtedness on account thereof and what, if any portion of such indebtedness was created on account of government property and may properly be paid for out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. KASSON suggested an addition to enquire also whether any amendment of the organic act is necessary to protect the further right of the citizens and the disbursement and collection of the money. He stated that the public school teachers had not been paid since September.

Mr. COX said the police have not been paid since May last.

Mr. POLAND believed the proposed investigation should be conducted by a standing committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE, (New York) chairman of the committee, preferred that the matter should go to the select committee as proposed.

Mr. CHIPMAN, delegate from the district avowed the readiness of the officers of the district to submit all their acts to a most rigorous examination.

Mr. KASSON'S suggestion was accepted by Mr. Wilson and the resolution as thus amended was adopted, when the Speaker appointed the following committee: Messrs. Wilson (Ind.), Hale (N. Y.), Hubbell (Mich.), Clymer (Penna.) and Jewett (Ohio.)

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST A JUDGE.

Mr. WHITE (Ala.) presented articles of impeachment against Richard Busteed, United States Judge of Alabama, which were ordered to be printed and refer red to the Judiciary Committee. The charges are presented by Alexander White, a citizen of Alabama. The articles are as follows:

First—That he, Judge Busteed, is not and has never been a citizen of the State of New York.

Second—That he has never resided in any of the districts of Alabama of which he is presiding Judge.

Third—That he has failed to hold courts as required by lw and at times appointed by law.

Fourth—That on days fixed by law fo holding the terms of the several Distric Courts he has often failed to attend, there by keeping the parties, witnesses, counse and jurors waiting, at a heavy expense to the people and the Government of the United States merely to subserve his own convenience and caprice.

Fifth—Is in relation to a libel suit by K. M. Reynolds against Judge Busteed, in which it is alleged that money was taken from the registry of the Court and paid to Reynolds in consideration of the dismissal of a suit.

CENTENNIAL MEDALS TO BE PREPARED

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill providing that medals, with appropriate devices, emblems and inscriptions shall be prepared at the Philadelphia mint to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the Continental Congress, and of the Declaration of Independence, and that such medals, in any suitable metal or alloy be furnished to applicants under pro. visions of the second section of the Coinage act on the payment of the costs and twenty per cent. addition. Passed.

Mr. BROMBERG offered a resolution to investigate the management and condition of the Freedmen's Trust and Saving Company. Referred to the Banking Committee.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. STOWELL moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution authorizing the Post Office Committee to report on the 12th of February a bill for the free distribution of printed matter, etc., and make it the special order from and after that day. The motion was agreed to, yeas 164, nays 66.

Mr. MONROE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the condition and management of the agricultural and other colleges that have received grants from the United States. Agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) introduced a joint resolution providing that in all cases under Civil Service examination for government positions, when a disabled soldier, his wife, or the widow of a soldier who died of wounds or disability contracted in the service shall pass the examination at a required standard fixed by the rules, such person shall have precedence to appointments. Passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. COBB (Ks.) an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill was made in the order relating to government transportation of Pacific railroads. He claims that if the amendment was adopted, there would be a saving of $20,000 a year in government transportation. The House then adjourned,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported unfavorably on the bill providing for the arming and equipping of the whole body of militia of the United States, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration. He reported favorably on the bill to increase the, number of paymasters in the army. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee reported back the bill introduced yesterday in relation to certain guaranty deposits of mail contractors in the Postoffice department. Passed.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill for the redemption and re-issue of United States legal tenders and national bank notes and free banking. Referred. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and that for the relief of William H. Vesey was taken up. Pending a vote the morning hour expired the bill went over. The bill authorizing the Committee on Printing to contract for reporting debates of the Senate was taken up and passed.

A NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill amendatory to the act of 1870 in relation to the increase in circulation of national bank notes, and stated that the object of this bill was to have a more equal distribution of currency by the withdrawal of $25,000,000 from the States in excess, and the distribution of it in the West and South among the States deficient. He said the bill met the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and every member of the Finance Committee, and he would call it up for action at an early day. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. BOGY introduced a bill to extend the provisions and limitations of the act limiting liabilities of shipowners, approved March 3d, 1851, to all vessels required to be inspected by the act of Congress, and to all claims for the loss of life or personal injury or both as against owners or charterers, and the captain, mate, engineer and pilot thereof.

A PROPOSED BUREAU OF HEALTH.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, to establish a bureau of health. It proposes to establish at Washington under the direction of the Interior Department, a bureau of health, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with the preservation of public health, and to assist whenever called upon in the several States and Territories, in the establishment of efficient sanitary and quarantine systems and regulations. The Bureau is to be in charge of a Commissioner to be appointed at a salary of $4,000 per annum, and who is to be assisted by three clerks.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the Bankruptcy bill, and Mr. Edmunds explained the amendments thereto already published.

The amendments were considered seriatim, and the first six sections of the amended bill were agreed to as reported by the Judiciary Committee without change. The two most important provide that no discharge shall be granted to the debtor whose assets shall not be equal to thirty-three per cent of the claims proved against his estate without the assent of his creditors in number and value as prescribed by the existing laws, and the other provides that in cases of involuntary or compulsory, bankruptcy the period of four months mentioned in the 35th section of the original law be changed to two months, but such provision not to go into effect until two months after the passage of this act; the period six months mentioned in the same section of the original act, is changed to three, but not to take effect until three months after the passage of this act.

When the seventh section of the Committee's amendments, in regard to attempts to defraud creditors was read, Mr. Oglesby said he would be glae to see the system of general bankruptcy passed and remain upon the statute books of the country for the people to become accustomed to it. He had seen it announced that the Legislature of his State had passed a resolution requesting Illinois Senators to vote for the repeal of the bankrupt law, but he had received no official notification of that fact. When such notification should be received, he would respect and obey it. As long as there was a credit system in the country we should have a National banking law, instead of repealing it and being thrown back to the old State system. He moved to strike out the words "or who has stopped or suspended and not resumed the payment of his commercial paper within a period of forty days," so that class of persons should not be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy. He thought with that class out we should have a bankrupt law which would reach around the country and in time meet with universal favor.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired what would be done with that class of persons if the gentleman's amendment prevailed.

Mr. OGLESBY replied that the matter would be left under the present State laws.

Pending the discussion, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. HOWELL, from the Postoffice Committee reported a bill providing that the law which limits contracts in the Postoffice department to one year, shall not apply to mail locks and keys of mail bags, stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards or newspaper wrappers. Passed.

The House then took up the bill reported from the Banking Committee authorizing the National Bank of Hagerstown to change their location to Washington and become the Citizens National Bank of Washington. After a short discussion a vote was taken resulting in yeas 147, nays 88.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg in the chair, on the army appropriation bill.

After a long debate which took a very wide range, Mr. Garfield said that an amendment would be offered restricting the army to 25,000 men, and he indicated as places from which troops could be removed, the harbor of New York, where there are now 1,224 men, and the Canada border where there are 1,000 men, and not a British soldier in the line from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Pembina.

Mr. WHEELER moved to add to the bill a provision that no money appropriated by it should be paid for recruiting the army beyond 25,000 enlistedmen. Agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS, from the election committee, reported a resolution that Mr. Hodges, of Arkansas, has prima facie right to his seat. Without action on it the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Oglesby, to strike out the words "or who has stopped or suspended and not resumed the payment of his commercial paper within a period of forty days.

After a protracted discussion the amendment was rejected by a vote of 34 nays to 18 yeas.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment limiting the operations of the 39th section of the original law as amended and reported by the committee, to persons owning over $3,000.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the amendment of his colleague (Sherman), though he thought it a matter of little importance, as there had been but very few cases where the indebtedness did not exceed $3,000. He gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to the original law, so as to provide for the proving of accounts before a justice of the peace or notary public, instead of before the register in bankruptcy, or United State Commissioner, as now provided. Pending the discussion on Mr. Sherman's amendment, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. KASSON offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish a copy of the paper sent by Mr. Marsh, United States Minister to Italy.

The House then took up the resolution from the Election Committee, declaring Mr. Asa Hodges entitled, prima facia, to a seat as a representative of the First Congressional district of Arkansas. The resolution was adopted without debate, and Hodges took the modified oath as a member.

The bill from the Committee on Public Lands giving to Holt county, Missouri, the bed of a certain lake there, was passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. BECK offered an amendment to the item for transportation providing that only actual traveling expenses shall be allowed to any person whatever in the employ of the United States, and declaring illegal all allowances for mileage and transportation in excess of the amount actually paid.

Mr. WHEELER assented to the amendment if the provisо were added to it that it should not be construed to allow more than ten cents a mile, the present allowance.

Mr. BECK modified his amendment accordingly, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLMAN offered an amendment forbidding the payment, out of appropriations in the bill of any money for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States or of military officers on duty over any railroad which was constructed in whole or in part by aid of land grants, on condition that such road should be a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States free of toll or other charge for such transportation, nor shall any allowance be made out of any money appropriations by this act for the transportation of officers of the army over any such road when on duty and under orders as a military officer of the United States, but nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing any such road from bringing suit in the Court of Claims for the charge of such transportation and the recovering for the same if found entitled thereto by virtue of the laws in force prior to the passage of this act."

A like amendment offered by Mr. Coburn was adopted in reference to railroads in the South which had purchased railway material and rolling stock from the Government under the Executive order of the 8th of August and the 14th of October, 1865, and which are indebted to the United States therefor, and which refuse to give to the Quartermaster's Department an order for such amount on the Postoffice Department. The Committee then rose.

The Joint Select Committee of Affairs of the District of Columbia, after a number of changes now stands as follows: Messrs. Wilson (Ind.), E. H. Roberts (N. Y.), Hubbell (Mich.), Hamilton (N. J.) and Jewett (Ohio.)

The House took a recess till half-past seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be for the consideration of the bill to revise and consolidate statutes.

EVENING SESSION.

The attempt to make any progress with business was a complete failure. Adjourned.

TITUSVILLE, February 2.—A special to the Courier, dated Conneautville, gives an account of a most daring and extensive robbery at that place last evening. While the Cashier of the First National Bank, D. D. Williams, was writing at his desk, he heard a rap at a side door. Upon opening the door, two masked men sprang upon him, bound and gagged him, and succeeded in making their escape with fourteen thousand dollars currency and thirty thousand dollars United States bonds. Mr. Williams was found this morning in an unconscious state, but recovered his consciousness in a couple of hours after being released.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Strike of the Ship Carpenters—The Franklin Savings Bank Closes its Doors.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—The ship carpenters, on a strike, propose making direct contracts for the repair of vessels as well as ship building. They guarantee that all work shall be done in a first class manner, the wages to be four dollars a day, the same as the owners now pay the firms, and only the material used will be charged for.

The Franklin Savings Fund closed its doors this morning, displaying a placard as follows: "Closed by order of the United States Court." A large number of poor persons had money in the institution, as it allowed a larger rate of interest than most other saving funds. The Church of the Holy Trinity, institution for the blind, and a large number of children had funds in the institution, and it was in the interest of the last mentioned that suit was brought. About the 1st of October the board of directors adopted a resolution enforcing by law, which provides for a notice of three months for the withdrawal of sums of money exceeding three hundred dollars. Depositors who had previously given notice of withdrawal were unable to obtain funds, and were compelled to again give notice, and now will be delayed by the institution being in bankruptcy.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Reported Decrease During the Month $1,845,211.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,218,728,150
Five per cent. bonds	494,021,050
Total coin bonds	$ 1,712,749,200
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	15,176,550
Legal tender notes	381,794,029
Certificates of deposit	45,560,000
Fractional currency	47,793,383
Coin certificates	45,004,000
Total without interest	$ 520,151,362
Total debt	2,262,755,113
Total interest	30,415,576
Cash in Treasury—Com	85,359,369
" " Currency	4,781,205
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	45,560,000
Total in Treasury	$ 135,700,575
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,157,470,114
Decrease during the month	1,845,211
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by the United States	22,386,691
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c	4,800,055
Balance of interest paid by United States	17,586,636

THE COURTS.

MONDAYS PROCEEDING'S

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Cruetzborg vs. Moorehead, Adams & Co., previously reported, was concluded and submittted to the jury.

The next case called up was that of Edward Rohm vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co, being a similar action as those of Samuel Hartman and Crutzborg vs. the same defendeants. The note in question was for $5.000, six month. It was drawn by Whitten & Co., and indorsed by Calvin Adams for Moorhead, Adams & Co. It was negotiated by C. Hanson Love for J. H. Hopkins. The defense claim that Adams had no right to sign the firm's name.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The case of McClelland & Co., vs. Robinson Rea & Co., an action on a mechanic's lien is on trial.

Some motions for new trials were made.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Yesterday morning, in the case of H. B. Claffin & Co., of New York, vs. Broadhead, Milford & Co., the same against Milford and Evans, the debtors demand jury trials, which were ordered for the next term at Pittsburgh,

Andrews & Jones, of Allegheny city, were adjudged bankrupts on petition of J. D. Bernd & Co., creditors.

In the matter of Geo. Close, bankrupt, on petition of assignee an order was made for the sale of real estate discharged of liens, and on like petition an order was made for the sale of certain book accounts.

In the matter of Geo. H. Williams, bankrupt, on petition of assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain notes, accounts and judgments.

The Assistant District Attorney filed an information for forfeiture against seven barrels of smoking tobacco, owned by Thos. Hoyt & Co., seized at Scranton, for violation of the revenue laws.

In thr case of Andrew Ackley against the steam tug Stella, David Arnott Ambrose Ammon and Thomas Wood were allowed to intervene.

In the cases of John Bigley vs. the steamboat Oil Valley, and same vs. steamboat J. S. McDonald, John Porterfield & Co. were allowed to intervene.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The jury in the case of Crentzberg vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., rendered a verdict for defendants. The case of Rahm vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., is still on trial. it is similar to the Hartman case.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick. and White.

The case of McClelland & Co. vs. Robinson, Rea & Co., is still on trial.

The cases of Frederick Kay vs. William A. McClurk and Matthew Kely, and Kay & Co. vs. same defendants, actions of replevin are on trial.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court yesterday the following business was transacted:

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the case of George A. Reynolds vs. Abraham Einstein, proceedings were discontinued.

In the case of Newberger and Hockstadter vs. A. Rosenthal, a petition for injunction was presented, and motion on same argued by Mr. S. Purviance and J. Cohen against same. A restraining order was issued, as prayed for, against Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co., et al.

Joseph H. Davis, of Sewickley, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Harper.

On petition of the Committee of Creditors of James T. and Charles A. Wood, it ordered that the trustees of the estate pay to Mrs. Hannah Wood, out of the individual estate, the amount of her claim, with interest, and also to pay to her out of the partnership assets, certain claims.

Upon the conclusion of the Schuettler-Brauenlein trial to-day, the following trial list will be taken up in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

THE BRAUENLEIN MURDER.

TRIAL OF LIZZIE KILLIEN ALIAS SCHUETTLER --- A CONTINUANCE ASSED FOR AND REFUSED----TESTIMONY ADDUCED.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer Monday morning, Judges Stowe and Collier on the bench, the case of Lizzie Killien alias Schuttler, John Schuettler and Catharine Schuettler, his mother, indicted fo the murder of Mrs. Brauenlein, was called for trial. Our readers will recollect that three weeks since this case was called for trial, but on account of a defect in the venire for the jury, was passed over until a new jury could be summoned.

A brief recapitulation will be all that is necessary to bring the particulars of the case to the recollection of our readers. Mrs. Brauenlein, an old and feeble woman, lived in the second story of a house in the Thirteenth ward, in which house the Schuettler's also lived. Sometime between the 18th and 20th of October last, Mrs. Brauenlein was brutally murdered in her room, and from the appearance of the wounds inflicted, it appears that a hatchet had been used to effect the murder, and from the manner in which it was performed, it was thought it had been done by a woman. This combined with subsequent developments led to the arrest of Lizzie as principal, and her reputed husband and mother-in-law, as accessories before and after the fact.

Messrs. Bayne, Swartzwelder and Moreland appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. Moore and Siebeneck, for the defence.

POSTPONEMENT REFUSED.

Mr. Moore asked for a continuance of the case on account of the illness of Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., but the request was denied, and a bill was filed to the Supreme Court. The counsel then objected to the venire, raising a question as to its legality, but the objection was overruled.

PERSONELLE OF THE PRISONERS.

The accused were dressed as on the former occasion and appeared to rest easily under the cloud that overshadows them. A marked improvement is noticeable on Lizzie's appearance, she bearing but little resemblance to the picture she presented when confronting the Coroner's jury last fall.

At half past twelve o'clock a jury was obtained, the pannel of sixty being exhausted, and the trial of

LIZZIE SCHEUTTLER

was ready to proceed, at this point the court ordered a recess until half past two o'clock, when Col. Bayne opened the case for the Commonwealth. He held that the verdict must be murder in the first degree or an acquittal, because it was committed in perpetration of a robbery, and the law declares such murder to be of the first degree only.

The first witness examined was

BARBARA ZEWCK.

Knew Margaret Brauenlein; she lived in my house in the Thirteenth ward; she lived almost seven years in our house; saw her last on Thursday morning, about eight or nine o'clock; she was coming out of her house, and bid good morning; she would say, "I don't feel well; I can't lay down;" she told me she was sixty-eight years of age; she was in her usual health when I last saw her; she always walked with a cane; the old lady had but one room up stairs; Mr. Schuettler lived down stairs; the old gentleman and he lives there still; could not tell how many times I have been in the room of the old woman; I would know some of the clothing of deceased if I would see it.

Cross examined—Could not tell how many times I was in her house; had not been in her house for a long time prior to her death; cannot tell the exact time, but think it was last spring; very often I just handed her the milk and she took it at the door; occasionally I would go in and the old lady would say a few words, but I could not converse with her as she was hard of hearing; my house fronts on new Wylie street; Schuettler's house fronts on the alley running parallel to Wylie street; it would be easy for any one to go into Mrs. Brauenlein's without any one of the Schuettlers seeing them; I have nothing against the Schuettlers; am not acquainted with Lizzie; have seen her there, but never spoke to her; occasionally, even often, persons visited the old lady; I could recognize the clothing which she wore; think I would know the bed clothes, a dress or apron if I would see it; we have never had any trouble with the Schuettlers.

Mr. Moore asked her if her husband had not threatened to kill old Mr. Schrettler, a day or two prior to the murder, with an axe. Objected to and question withdrawn.

Witness continuing—Saw Lizzie about the house for six weeks or two months; I know her by sight, but am not acquainted with her; on the Thursday, when I saw Mrs. Brauenlein, Lizzie was in her yard, looking after washing; I was at the oven, and told her to take away her clothes or they would get soiled; did not speak angrily; there was no trouble between us.

Re-direct, to Mr. Moreland—Lizzie was at the middle of the yard, near the oven, on this Thursday; did not see her again that day; don't know how long Lizzie was stopping at the house of Catharine, her mother-in-law; Maggie Schuettler is married to Mr. Mosier; they can come from their house to ours almost any way; Lizzie was hanging up shirts for men, and drawers and pants for children, and aprons; she was washing for Mrs. Schuettler; this was about twelve o'clock on Thursday; this was the last time I saw the defendant.

Annie Freeberger, a little girl nine years old, was next called, but the Court ruled out her evidence on account of her age]

MRS. CATHARINE DOLLMAN,

sworn—Live on Somers street, two squares from Bay alley; knew Margaret Brauenlein for nine years; she lived in one room, on the third floor of Mr. John Zweck's house; the down stairs was occupied by the Schuettlers; last saw Mrs. B. on the Saturday previous to her death; she was a beggar and knit stockings; she was nearly seventy years of age, people gave her something; this winter a year the Relief Society was helping her, and I took things to her; her husband died almost two years ago; went to the house on the Saturday morning when she was found; it was about nine o'clock; went to the house myself; went up stairs and knocked at the door, but got no answer; went down stairs and saw Mr. Zweck, and asked him if he had seen Mrs. B.; then went to see old Mrs. Schuettler and asked her the same thing; went up and rapped again and got no response; looked through the keyhole; saw the stove upset; went down stairs and told Mr. Zweck the door had to be opened; in looking through the keyhole I saw the stove upset and a spot of blood on the hearth; saw some wood and shavings on the floor,

After detailing how she and Zweck had gained access to the house witness continued: could recognize part of the dress; I think it was on Saturday between eight and nine; knew Mrs. Brauenlein to have two feather beds, I saw them; only saw one when I saw her dead; she was covered with a straw tick; first noticed the feather bed gone in the afternoon; never saw the feather bed again; knew of Scheuttler's having a dog; he was chained so that he could reach within two feet of the passage way; he always barked fiercely at every person coming into the house (plan of house shown witness); did not see the dog that morning when I went out the house.

J. G. West, sworn—Was Coroner of the county in October last; held an inquest on the body on the 18th of October; the door was locked when I went to hold the inquest; saw no wounds except those on the forehead and temple; plan shown witness and the different features of the room shown as it appeared on the day of the inquest, but nothing new elicited; the hatchet was handed to me by Detective Wilmot about fifteen minutes after I entered the room.

Detective Wilmot, sworn—Went to the room of Mrs. Brauenlein and found the Coroner present; saw no blood on the stovepipe, but there was some on the wall. The testimony of this witness was merely corroborated of that given by others, with the exception that he had noticed hair upon the poll of the hatchet.

Jacob Soffel was the next witness called and not answering, counsel for the prosecution asked that an attachment be issued to bring him, and the court ordered that he be brought and detained until wanted.

Samuel Blackmore was next examined, but had nothing new to communicate, Mr. Blackmore was the one who drew a plan of the house which was exhibited in court.

As the case could not conveniently go on without Mr. Soffel, court was adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

All witnesses, both those who have been heard as well as others are notified to be on hand at that hour, as their names will be called, and those not answering will have attachments issued to produce them forthwith.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court met promptly at nine o'clock, and the trial was resumed:

Anthony Bepler, sworn—Live on Wylie avenue; knew Mrs. Brauenlein; was at the house of Mrs. B. on the 18th of October with Mrs. Zweck and Mrs. Dollman; did not pay any particular attention to the condition of the room, as Mr. Zweck said we should leave everything as it was; did not see any blood on the floor (hatchet shown); never saw that hatchet before.

Cross-examined—Saw the stove upset; Mr. Zweck went to his house after the keys to open Mrs. B's room.

ON THE MOUNTAIN.

Jacob Soffel, sworn—Live on Mt. Washington; saw the defendant on the 16th of October, between five and six o'clock in the evening, at my house; this was on a Thursday, I had a house to rent; the defendant asked me to let her have the keys to look at the house; between nine and ten o'clock she came back and said she would take the house; the woman with her was Mrs. Buberheimer; never saw this woman before that time; she said they were a young couple; she gave the name of Schuettler; did not notice whether she was excited or not; don't know whether any goods came to the house or not; was not at the house either before or after the arrest; never got my keys back; the keys were not tied together; there were two, and they opened the front and back door (key shown); can't say whether I gave this key to defendant.

Cross-examined—The house was unoccupied for about six weeks; the place where the house stands is sparsely settled; there is no way for a person to get inside the house; they might get in the cellar, but could not get in the house.

Re-direct—I took the lock off the front door; it was a week after the arrest before I tried to get into the house and changed the lock..

DAMAGING IDENTIFICATION.

Julia Freiberger, sworn—Knew Margaret Brauenlein; knew her nine years; visited the old lady sometimes twice a week; remember the time of her death; had seen some of the bed-clothing of Mrs. Brauenlein and had never before seen anything like them; (bed clothing shown) I have seen articles just like those in Mrs. Brauenlein's room; that spread was upon her bed the last time I was in her room; (stockings shown) don't know that I ever saw those stockings; Mrs. Brauenlein had two feather beds; was not in the house after the murder; never saw a watch on her or in her room; did not know of her having valuables about the house, except a large gold ring, which she showed me when I was there last; she told me it was her husband's wedding ring; saw the ring again before the Coroner's jury: Mrs. Brauenlein always kept her room neat and nice; her trunks were full and she had a great many things hanging up.

Cross-examined—The ring had a road set, a yellowish red stone, and was a little heavy; would know it again if I would see it; recognize the shawl, bed spread &c., because I never seen any like them before.

Mrs. Zweck, recalled—(Bedding shown). I identify the feather bed (shawl shown); she used to wear a shawl like this, and told me it was a German shawl; shawls like this are made in Germany; can't say whether it is the identical shawl of Mrs. B., but it looks like the one she wore; she had a watch; it was a silver one (watch shown); it was a watch like that.

Cross-examined—I identify the feather bed by a patch in it; I washed the bed tick for her, and that patch was on it; cannot swear positively that the shawl and coverlid exhibited belonged to Mrs. Brauenlein, as there are many like them.

Lena Hornberger, sworn—Was acquainted with Mrs. Brauenlein; saw her about a week before she died; know Lizzie Killien; was acquainted with her eight months; she lived with us; knew Lizzie's clothing; the several articles of clothing found with the prisoner were then exhibited, but the witness had not seen any of them in Lizzie's possession when she lived with them, save a pocket handkerchief, Lizzie did not have very many clothes.

Cross-examined—Lizzie slept in the same room with me and kept her clothes in the room; she lived with us eight months; I knew all of Lizzie's clothing.

Josephine Byerly, sworn—I knew Mrs. Brauenlein; I had been at her house; was at her house pretty often; knew some of her property; (lamp shown;) think that lamp looks like the one which was in her room; (articles of bedding shown;) think I saw bedding like that in the room of Mrs. Brauenlein.

Mrs. Margaret Mosier, sworn—Am a sister of John Schuettler; don't know whether Lizzie is married or not; she lived at our house from September to October; when she went away she went to a house rented from Mr. Soffel; she had some clothes; (the clothing found in the possession of the defendant shown, but the witness had never seen anything of the kind in her posession). Witness was then shown a flannel skirt and a calico waist, which was identified as belonging to Lizzie; have seen Mrs. Brauenlein; (black shawl shown;) she wore a black shawl of some kind; Lizzie had no bed when she was in my home, nor had she a watch.

To Judge Sterrett—Lizzie left my house on the Wednesday before the murder; she returned on Friday evening and got something and went up to her own house; she was at my house again on Saturday.

Lizzie Decher, sworn—Knew Mrs. Brauenlein; went to Mrs. Brauenlein's in company with Julia Freiberger, about two weeks before her death; (coverlet shown) saw a spread like that on Mrs. Brauenlein's bed.

Mrs. Schiffhauer, recalled—Col. Bayne—Will you state whether or not it was reported in the neighborhood that Mrs. Brauenlein had a great deal of silverware in her house?

The defense objected, and the objection was overruled.

The question was then modified, and the District Attorney asked the witness if she knew the general reputation of Mrs. Brauenlein to be that she had considerable property in the neighborhood, and she answered that she did.

Mr. Moore objected.

The Commonwealth proposed to show that a general report of this kind was current in the neighborhood, that the defendant lived in the neighborhood, and that the report was a motive for the murder.

Mr. Moore objected because of the incompetency of the evidence.

The Court sustained the objection.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mrs. Elizabeth Reminsnyder, sworn—Knew Mrs. Brauenlein and Lizzie Killien; saw Lizzie in October last, two or three days before the murder; Lizzie was at my house ironing; she told me she was not washing for a living; gave her a quarter for ironing; did not see her after I paid her: I paid her on Thursday about seven or eight o'clock in the morning; saw her on Tuesday between nine and ten o'clock on Center avenue near the engine house; I talked with her; asked her where she got a basket of clothes, she did not answer particularly; she said she was going to Coal Hill; that she was going to be married, and requested me not to tell any one; she had a clothes basket full; it was crammed full of clothes; Kiegsche's little girl was with her; I helped her on the car with the basket, at her request; she was going in the direction of town; she told me she had been been living with Mrs. Hornberger; the basket was a large one and had handles on it; don't recollect how she was carrying it; Lizzie seemed to be very much in a hurry.

BUYING THE FURNITURE.

Miss Hastings, sworn—Was employed in Beacock's second-hand furniture store in October last; she was in the store on the evening of Thursday, October 16th, with a young man; they wanted to furnish a room, and said their grandmother was coming from the old country; she came next day (Friday morning) and gave me $5, and said he would pay the balance again; she left a new clothes basket, and there was a bed in it, she had it wrapped up in a sheet; she came back about one one o'clock that day; she spoke in broken English.

Cross-examined—The woman was alone on Friday morning; when leaving the night before, the young man said the woman would come next day; they got a new table, six new chairs, and second-hand bedstead; she paid $5 on account of her purchase, and left the bed with me; she had nothing in the basket but that bed; she took the empty clothes basket away.

Leonard Beacock, sworn—I recognize Lizzie Killien; think I first saw her on Friday between one and two o'clock; there was a bundle of bed clothing there, wrapped up in a sheet; a colored man took what she purchased away about four o'clock; old Mrs. Schuettler was with her when I saw her; the defendant talked English.

Cross-examined—She paid me the balance due in her purchase, either $4 50 or $5 50; she brought a basket with her the second time, and it appeared to contain dishes (Frank Schuettler brought them into Court); I think that is the boy who was with the defendant

Charles Fox (colored) sworn—Was an express driver in October last; know Mr. Beacock; know the defendant; hauled a load of furniture for her to Mt. Washington; don't know the house, but would know it if I saw it. [Laughter.] (Witness detailed what the load consisted of.) I hauled the load the Friday before the murder was discovered; John Schuettler employed me; nobody paid me.

Cross-examined—John Schuettler employed me, between eight and nine o'clock Thursday night.

Dr. Thorn was recalled, but had nothing additional to his former testimony.

THE BLOODY WAIST.

Officer Long, recalled—Visited the house on Monday and saw this bedding there; we made a very thorough search of the premises; this waist I found in the privy; it had been thrown into the cess-pool on the premises; it did not require a doctor to discover blood on it; it was much plainer than it is now; (padlock shown) this padlock was lying in the cess-pool, with the waist; the petticoat was in the house; saw the watch in the house.

Cross-examined—Think it would take a doctor to tell whether it was human blood.

Office Pender, recalled—Officer Long and myself found this waist and padlock in the cess pool of the premises on which Lizzie resided; found a chemise and petticoat in the house; there was a blood-stain on the breast of the chemise, and also on the breast of the waist; we also found a German padlock in the cesspool.

Cross-examined—Was there three times; found two pillows, bed, coverlet, etc; was over again with Mr. Wilmot, these articles (pointing out the pile of clothes to which he had reference) have never been out of the custody of some of the officers.

Detective Wilmot, re-called and required to refresh his memory in respect to the articles of apparrel which he had brought. Witness pointed out a number of bloody articles which he had brought from Lizzie's house on Mt. Washington. Found no knives or other cuttlery at Mrs. Brauenlein's except a knife, two forks and a spoon; the rest were brought from Mt. Washington; Officer Murphy had the house in charge for about a week after the murder; can't say where the key in possession of the officer came from; heard that it came from Mr. Zweck's,

Officer James Murphy, sworn.—Am on the Mayor's force; was detailed to take charge of Mrs. Brauenlein's house.

Cross-examined—Was put in charge on Saturday night; got a key to unlock the house from Mr. Zweck; did not make a list of the articles in the room; there was a bed, chairs, stove and some articles of clothing; don't recognize any of these articles as being a part of those I saw there; any key would unlock the door as the lock was a very ordinary one; feel satisfied the officers did not use the key I had, to get into the house when they went after those articles.

Frank Schuettler, a lad of sixteen years, to whom no amount of explanation could render ordinary questions intelligible, was the first witness called for the defense.

AM A SON OF MY FATHER;

his name is also Frank; did not know of the old woman's death until Saturday night; work at Ewert's; was not at house on Thursday during the day; when I

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. HARLAN presented a memorial of the Governor of the District of Columbia in response to certain statements made in a memorial presented a few days ago by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) which was read.

The Governor says the District officials have not sought and do not now seek to evade the fullest investigation into the affairs of the District. The report of the Committee of the House last session, sustaining the District government, and the liberal appropriations made by Congress last year, encouraged the authorities of the District to go forward with improvements, and their course has been sustained by every election in the District. In view of all the circumstances the governor submits, it will not be fair or just to enter upon another investigation unless there be some show of proof of the charges made by pretended tax payers in the memorial presented by them.

After debate, it was ordered that the memorial lie on the table.

A large number of bills were introduced in the morning hour, among them one authorizing the President to appoint a board of five officers to investigate the charges against Gen. O. O. Howard, which was laid over informally at the request of Mr. West.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

At one o'clock Mr. Carpenter resumed the floor and spoke on Louisiana affairs.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Morton followed and proceeded at some length but before concluding the Senate adjourned until Monday, when he will resume his speech.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. COBURN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to convene a court of inquiry of not less than five officers of the army to investigate fully all charges against Brigadier General O. O. Howard contained in the communication of the Secretary of War of the 5th of December, 1873, and to report their opinion as well on the moral as legal responsibility for such offenses, if any may be discovered.

Mr. FRYE asked leave to offer an amendment giving the accused the right of challenge now allowed by law in trial by court martial.

Mr. WOOD suggested a simple resolution requesting the President to convene a court of inquiry to try the charge.

Mr. WOOD asserted that the committee which investigated General Howard's case in 1871 was unfair, and said that important witnesses against General Howard had been excluded from the committee room and not examined.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, who had been a member of that committee, repelled Woods' allegations, and said that after he (Wood) had consumed sixty days time of the committee, three days had been allowed to General Howard, and then Wood desired to re-open the case, which would have required witnesses to be brought from South Carolina.

Mr. WOOD retorted upon Hoar, by stating that that gentleman had been a friend, counsel, adviser, defender, and a

SMALL LEGAL TRICKSTER,

who had engineered the case of General Howard.

As soon as the word "trickster" was pronounced, the Speaker's hammer fell.

Mr. GARFIELD called Mr. Wood to order, and the Speaker decided that the expression was unparliamentary.

Mr. WOOD withdrew the word "trickster."

Mr. WHEELER—Has not the hour to which the gentleman from Indiana (Coburn) was entitled to expired.

The SPEAKER—Just this moment. He then put the question on Frye's amendment and it was adopted—Yeas, 172; nays, 66. The joint resolution as amended was then passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills when a large number were acted upon.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow, which session will be for debate only.

WASHINGTON January 29, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition from the citizens of Montana, asking a division of the Territory. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire as to the amount of illuminating gas consumed and paid for by the Federal Government at Washington, and if the cost thereof could not be diminished. He said the amount of gas consumed in public buildings and grounds was enormous, some years costing nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Agreed to.

THE CONTINGENT FUND—ONE WAY THE MONEY IS APPROPRIATED.

The CHAIR asked the attention of the Senate that he might obtain advice. He said the press of the country had called attention to the abuse growing out of the use of the contingent fund of the Senate He was aware of but one, and that was furnishing stationery to the reporters' gallery of the Senate. He signed three orders already for that purpose and this morning found another on his table awaiting his signature. He had searched and could not find any law authorizing the President of the Senate to give such an order, but believed it had been the custom. If he had violated the law in signing orders, he was willing to give a check for the amount as he signed them in accordance with custom, without any examination of law.

Mr. CONKLING—will the chair read the account?

The CHAIR read an order made on January 8, for four dozen lead pencils and envelopes, "small." On a subsequent day one for half a ream of small note paper three dozen pencils, half a dozen small erasers, two dozen penholders and half a dozen large sheets of blotting paper. On the 15th of January another order was received for one ream of foolscap paper, one ream note paper, two dozen penholders, one box of pens and four dozen pencils.

Mr. CONKLING, may I inquire of the Chair whence these orders came to the Chair?

The Chair replied, when stationery was wanted for the reporters' gallery, the stationer was informed and he supplied it.

Mr. CONKLING inquired if this stationery was used by correspondents, and if they went to the stationery room to get it and then had requisitions sent to the Vice President.

The Chair replied they informed the stationer and he sent the orders.

Mr. CONKLING—And I understand these are not official reporters of the Senate but reporters of newspapers occupying seats in the gallery.

After debate, the Committee on Contingent Expenses was instructed to investigate as to the amount of stationery furnished reporters, and whether the practice should not be discontinued.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Ferry (Mich.) was called to the chair, and Mr. Carpenter addressed the Senate on Louisiana affairs.

The Senator proceeded at some length, but before concluding the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. Carpenter will resume his argument,

THE HOUSE.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the several acts relating to national currency, and to establish the free banking bill, which was read and sent to the Committee of the Whole with the understanding that it be called up for discussion in two weeks.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. MAYNARD also reported a resolution in the House instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate the affairs of the Ocean National Bank of New York, and especially whether Theodore M. Davis, its receiver, or other officials, have been guilty of misconduct, with power to send for persons and papers, and to appoint a sub-committee to take testimony in New York and elsewhere. Adopted.

Mr. MAYNARD also reported adversely upon the bill to establish and maintain a national savings depository as a branch of the postoffice department. Referred.

Mr. Phelps, from the banking committee reported a bill authorizing the citizens national bank of Hagerstown, Maryland, to change its location to Washington city, with an increase capital from $50,000 to $200,000 and to change its name to that of Citizens National Bank of Washington, D. C.

Without discussing the bill the House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Kellogg in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COBURN, chairman of the military committee continued his argument in support of such a reduction of the army as the bill contemplated. He showed it would not be necessary to muster out a man because the natural depletion of the army every year by death, expiration of service and desertion amounted to over one half its whole strength. The dimunition of officers last year was eighty-three.

Mr. NESMITH, a member of the Military Committee protested against the reduction of the army which he said was gotten up in accordance with the views of humbug peace commissioners, whose idea of the management of Indians was by preaching to them Christ and Him crucified. If God Almighty had gone to preaching the gospel in that wilderness, he would not have kept the hair on his head twenty-four hours. [Laughter.] He defended the frontiersmen against apersions usually made agains them, and declared that the first effective missionary the Indians ever had was Miles Standish.

Mr. BECK argued that the expenditures of the government ought not to exceed $250,000,000 a year. The revenues were large enough for that if the Secretary of the Treasury would only stop paying the principal of the public debt. The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. Whitthorne, Kendall, McCormick and Morey. Without coming to a vote the committee rose and the House, on the motion of Mr. Sener directed the Centennial Committee, to which had been referred the question of completing the Washington monument to inquire also as to the propriety of completing the unfinished monument to the memory of Mary, the mother of Washington at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

The House then took a recess till half past seven o'clock, the session to be for the consideration of the bill codifying and revising statutes.

ENGLAND.

POLITICAL SITUATION—THE CONTEST BECOMING WARM.

LONDON, January 31.—Gladstone, in his address at Greenwich this afternoon replied to the various accusations that had been made against him by the conservatives, and defended his use of patronage attaching to his office. Fully 30,000 persons were on the ground. Much opposition was manifested, but the crowd in the main was good natured.

ANOTHER MEETING AT AYLESBURG.

Disraeli also addressed a large assemblage at Aylesburg to-day. He said the dissolution of Parliament was an act of black treachery which Gladstone learned from the tactics of the Ashantees. The financial proposals of the government were not the only bribe to secure success in the coming elections, but were fallacious and unjust. A deficiency would be caused by the promised remission of taxes which would make necessary even more vexatious and burdensome taxation. The inattention of the government to foreign politics has led the nation into costly wars, ignominious treaties and shameful arbitrations.

John Bright spoke at an enthusiastic meeting of his constituents in Birmingham to-night. He devoted much time to the vindication of the legislation obtained by the Gladstone ministry which legislation Disraeli, in a recent speech characterized as harassing, and recapitulated various abuses which it had abolished.

THE MEETING AT MARYLEBONE.

A meeting of the Liberals who support Thomas Hughes was held in Marylebone last night. Mr. Hughes delivered a long address, in the course of which he declared himself in favor of co-operative association of workingmen. Prof. Goldwin Smith also addressed the meeting, giving his cordial support to the views of Mr. Hughes. The differences between Mr. Hugnes and Daniel Grant, who was nominated by the other branch of the Liberals on Wednesday night, continues making the return of the Conservative candidate probable. Several speakers addressed large and disorderly assemblages, in different localities last evening. They were compelled several times to stop speaking, owing to fighting. The Conservative meetings in Greenwich last evening were attacked. The candidates were compelled to cease speaking. There was also a very disorderly meeting in Deptford last evening.

Mr. Stafford, northern Liberal Conservative and supporter of Disraeli, spoke at Barnstable last night, pointing to the dissension between John Bright and Foster on the education question and differences in the Cabinet on the question of Church disestablishment.

Henry James at Taunton said that Geo. Jessel, John Dulle Coleridge, Vernon Harcourt and himself advised Gladstone last spring, when he again took office, that it was not necessary for him to be re-elected to Parliament, notwithstanding the recent denial of the report that Gladstone was summoned before a Court of the Queen's Bench for not standing for re-election. A letter appears in the Times this morning, circumstantially declaring that a notice of writ was served on the Premier previous to the dissolution of Parliament.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, February 1.—The polls were opened yesterday in Guildford, Chatham, Kidderminster, Maidstone, Andover and North Lincoinshire. The Conservatives were victorious, holding their own in all elections except that at Barnstaple and electing their candidates. In eight boroughs represented by Liberals in the last Parliament the Liberals show a gain of only one member, having defeated the Conservative at Barnstaple. Rear Admiral Geo. Elliott, Conservative was elected at Chatham by a majority of 669 although the dock yards and other Government establishments there give the Ministry great influence. At the last election he was defeated by the Liberal candidate, Mr. Otway, then under secretary for foreign affair who had a majority of 184. Onslow, Liberal, was re-elected at Guildford by 243 majority against 21 at the last election. Henry James, Attorney General, and A. C. Barclay, former Liberal members were both returned from Taunton without opposition. During the week there were forty-eight elections and the result is 20 Liberals, and 28 Conservatives are returned to Parliament.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe and Collier.

The case of Cruetzborg vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., is still on trial.

The case of Huckestein vs. Chambers is also on trial.

Melinda Cole presented a petition in divorce from her husband, Wilson Cole, on the grounds of cruel and barbarous treatments. The parties were married in September last, and lived together seven days only, when the wife, who is but seventeen years of age, was forced by the cruel treatment of her spouse to leave his house. A subpœna was awarded.

The iron clad oath was administered to Sheriff Hare.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of J. J. Herman vs. Henry Gimber, previously reported, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

The case of Beecher & Bird vs. Wm. Tomer et ux, is still on trial.

John H. Gray, Esq., County Register, appeared in court and took the new Constitution oath.

In the case of F. Altvater vs. Jos. Shoeb, a motion for a new trial was made by plaintiff's counsel.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Anderson & Co. vs. Hopkins, was overruled.

Roedelheim & Affelder vs. Joseph Fisher; action to recover a bill of liquor. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $119 22.

James McKeever vs. William Kelly and Ellen Kelly, his wife. Action to recover a balance due for the sale of a grocery store at Wood's Run. The case is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John B. Succop was allowed to intervene in the suit in admiralty brought by James Riter's administrators against the steamboat "Three Lights."

Decrees of condemnation and orders for sale were made against the steam tugs "Oil Valley" and "J. Sharp McDonald," together with their machinery, furniture, etc. The orders for the sale were made returnable on the 7th of February.

The commission of Hon. H. B. Swoope, as U. S. Attorney, for the term of four years, was presented and read in open court, and the oath of office was ordered to be entered upon the records of the Court.

An injunction was granted restraining Stern & Kline, execution creditors of John P. Harrington, bankrupt, Westmoreland county.

A trial by jury was awarded to Louis B. Anderson against whom a petition in bankruptcy had been filed by W. E. Schmertz & Co.

The bankruptcy proceedings against the Titusville Manufacturing Company, instituted by Wm. H. Abbott, were discontinued.

The proceedings against the Citizens' Bank, of Titusville, instituted by David Kerr and Wm. Nicholson, were also discontinued on the payment of costs.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas.—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The jury in the case of Jno. Huckenstein vs. William Chisholm returned a verdict for defendant. This was an action on a promissory note,

In the case of the same defendant vs. Chambers, previously reported, a verdict for plaintiff was rendered in the sum of $823 80.

The case of Cruetzborg vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co. is still on trial.

Annie M. Baldwin presented a petition for divorce from her husband, Charles J. Baldwin. A subpœna was awarded.

In the voluntary assignment of Thomas G. Smythe to E. L. Goodwin, the account of the assignee was filed and approved.

William White vs. Philip Graff. Action to recover for services rendered. Verdict for plaintiff.

William Cadwallader was appointed assignee in the matter of W. H. Barr, who made a voluntary assignment.

G. E. Warner's executors vs. Hegner & Knapp. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,154 50.

Cumladde vs. Smith. Action to recover $100 borrowed money. Verdict for plaintiff for $100 with interest from July 29th, 1873.

Columbus Bell and William and Thos. Maher vs. Snyder and Baum. Action on a promissory note. Same vs. Andrew F. Baum, impleaded with John Carrier. Samuel M. Jackson, Trustee of Apollo Savings Bank, vs. Andrew F. Baum. Same vs. Andrew F. Baum, impleaded with John Carrier. Actions on promissory notes. Verdicts for plaintiffs were rendered as follows: First case, $621.11; second, same; third, $1,062.39; fourth, $5,996.80.

Eliza M. Chambers vs. Samuel A. Chambers. Petition in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Beecher & Bird vs. Wm. Tomer and wife, previously reported, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $475.

Hugh Woodside vs Thos. Parry. Action to recover for services in correcting and balancing a set of books. Verdict for plaintiff for $100.

Wm. Ehlers vs. Samuel Sarp. Action to recover for three horses sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff for $436 89.

In the case of Jas. McKeever vs. Wm. Kelly and Ellen, his wife, previously reported, the jury found for the defendant.

The case of McClure & Co. vs. James Lynn; an action to recover for lumber sold, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Paul W. Garfield, of Venango county, bankrupt, a rule to show cause why certain leases should not be sold to pay liens, was granted.

On petition of Morgan, Robb & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, Long W. Drake, of Crawford county, was adjudged a bankrupt, and the matter was referred to Register Rogers, of Franklin.

Trials by jury were awarded in the cases of Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co., of Venango county, and Butler, M'Carty & Co., vs. Henry W. Jenkin, of Mifflin, and Porter, Bell & Co., vs. the Mt. Union Iron Company.

An order was made directing the assignee in the Twin City Slate Mining and Manufacturing Company, bankrupts, of Huntingdon county, to convey certain real estate sold in Northampton county.

In the matter of Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, of Cambria county, the creditors having failed to select an assignee, an order was made directing Register Brotherline to issue an alias warrant for a meeting of creditors to select an assignee.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The writ de lunatice inquirendo issued in the case of Henry McCullough, was suspended, it being shown that the respondent has recovered the use of his reason.

An order was made changing the place of holding elections in the first precinct of Wilkins township to the school house near Swissvale station, and appointing William Swisshelm Judge, and John S. McKelvy and James Hawkins Inspectors.

County Treasurer Kilgore, Commissioner Bockert and County Commissioner Stuckrath were sworn agreeably to the new order of things.

A preliminary order was made granting the Mt. Lebanon Building and Loan Association a charter of incorporation. A similar order was made in the application of the Equitable Building and Loan Association for a charter.

A rule was granted on the city of Allegheny at the instance of the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue as prayed for, returnable on Saturday, the 14th, at ten o'clock a. m. The writ is petitioned for to compel the payment of $5,546 purchase money for said road.

Mary J. Highberger filed a petition in divorce from her husband, C. F. Highberger, on the grounds of desertion. A subpœna was awarded.

Wm. H. White was admitted to practice on motion of A. N. Miller, Esq.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The assignee of William Rhodes, of Erie county, bankrupt, presented his report of the sale of certain real estate, which was approved, and the sale confirmed.

The report of Register Woodruff in the matter of William Watson, of Warren county, bankrupt, on the adjustment of certain liens, and recommending the payment of one Neyhart, on his said lein, of all money arising ffom the sale of bankrupt's real estate, was approved, and the assignee directed to make payment in accordance with said report.

The case of the Artizans' Deposit Bank vs. John V. McDonald, deceased, was discontinued.

In the matter of James M. House, of Washington county, bankrupt, the resolutions of creditors superseding the bankruptcy proceedings by arrangement under the forty-third section of the Act by which W. S. Bryson was nominated for trustee, were approved.

In the matter of Heckleman & Hummell, the assignee was allowed to sell certain real estate, discharged of liens.

CHESTERFIELDIAN CRIMINALS.

This week's Butler Herald contains the following card from John W. Foreman and Rebecca Snyder, which, in its way, exhibits a refreshing, even Chesterfieldian, sense of life's amenities:

BUTLER JAIL, January 26, 1874.

GENTLEMEN:—With your kind permission we make use of your columns as the only means now left us to express a few remarks.

Our trial has taken place, and is now an event of the past. All are now aware that we are destined to pass a few years in the penitentiary. Before leaving for our new home we desire to tender our thanks to our counsel, separatively and collectively, for their untiring exertions to save us from our present fate; and also to the counsel for the Commonwealth our kindliest feelings, notwithstanding their earnest and successful endeavor to convict us. We admit they had a duty to perform, and they did it well.

Wishing you adieu, and hoping to see you all again when our term of imprisonment has expired, we remain with much respect,

JOHN W. FOREMAN,
REBECCA SNYDER.

Commenting on this letter, the Herald says:

The above was handed us for publication, and we do so in order to let our readers know that these two precious specimens of degraded humanity met the result of their crime without experiencing a single regret other than that they could not be together. It is almost hoping against hope, that imprisonment to them will have any favorable effect. If there ever was such a thing as a pre-Adamite race, among whom beastiality was the ruling motive, these creatures would have been worthy members.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY FINANCES.

CONTROLLER WARNER'S ANNUAL REPORT—A GRATIFYING SHOWING—DECREASE OF DEBT DURING THE PAST YEAR $68,997 86—PROPOSED REDUCTION IN THE TAX LEVY FOR 1874.

Henry Warner, Esq., County Controller presented his annual report in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning. It shows the county finances to be in a very healthy state, the debt having been decreased to within a few cents of $68,-998, and proposes a reduction in the tax levy for 1874. Altogether it makes a most creditable exhibit, and we take pleasure in submitting copious extracts therefrom to our readers. It opens:

The exhibit contained herein I believe to be a favorable one. Referring to the comparison of expenditures of 1873, with those of 1872, you will notice a decrease on the same of $19,263 02. The reduction in the county indebtedness for the year is $68,997 86. The large surplus of $174,438-65, to the credit of the Allegheny County Work House, taken in connection with the very favorable report of the Board of Managers of that institution—hereto appended—will render unnecessary the levy in the year 1874, of the usual tax, of one mill on the present valuation for maintainance, thereby reducing the aggregate taxation for the incoming year to that extent.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES.

Appropriations.	Expenditeurs in 1872.	Expenditures in 1873.
2 Interest	$161,474 67	$130,040 15
5 Assessment of taxes	11,930 54	12,530 66
6 Election expenses	10,610 69	9,267 16
7 Constables	8,356 77	8,745 15
8 Coroner's office	6,648 56	6,745 15
13 Court of Quarter Sessions	49,480 42	41,820 56
14 Court of Common Pleas	27,709 37	27,709 37
15 District Court	23,083 64	19,413 88
16 Supreme Court	1,059 00	1,229 00
18 State Auditor	204 00	195 00
19 Commonwealth of Penn'a	40,345 93	49,529 01
20 Bridges	12,340 04	20,250 00
21 Roads	1,743 50	1,947 00
22 House of Refuge	12,250 93	16,504 11
23 Western University	11,046 64	12,597 60
24 Recorder's Index Commission	3,200 00	4,401 09
32 Contingent Fund	1,393 33	1,365 08

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING 1873.

Following is a tabular statement, showing the receipts and expenditures of each department of the county, from January 1, 1873, to January 1, 1874:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1 Matured debt		$ 25,150 00
2 Interest	11,053 85	130,040 15
3 Fees and salaries	101,323 17	11,530 37
4 Commissioners' office		2,326 25
5 Assessment of taxes		12,530 66
6 Election expenses		9,267 16
7 Constables		6,329 77
8 Coroner's office		5,745 15
9 Printing and stationery	4,902 00	22,140 15
10 County house	8 00	20,250 00
11 County jail	2,252 00	10,262 48
12 Court house and jail		9,150 97
13 Court of Quarter Sessions	8,965 53	37,743 19
14 Court of Common Pleas	1,440 00	15,489 15
15 District Court	4.2 00	15,959 54
16 Supreme Court		1,229 00
17 Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	140 00	2,042 46
18 State Auditor		195 00
19 Commonwealth of Penn'a		49,529 01
20 Bridges		20,250 00
21 Roads	12 00	1,947 00
22 House of Refuge		16,504 11
23 Western Penitentiary		12,597 60
24 Western Penn'a Hospital	5,852 80	8,610 29
25 Work House and Inebriate Asylum		45,000 00
26 Sinking Fund		25,000 00
28 Unseated Land tax		
29 Law Library		5,343 40
30 Gas Inspector	4,651 57	4,500 00
31 Recorder's index commission		5,401 09
32 Contingent fund		1,365 08
County Guager	461 14	
County, State and Workhouse taxes, 1873 and former years	467,046 46	
Countersigned warrants of 1873 outstanding	30 75	
Countersigned warrants of other years paid in 1873		15 75
Cash in county treasury and county funds, Jan 1, 1873	155,849 31	
Cash in county treasury, county funds, Jan. 1, 1874		117,917 54
	$765,046 78	765,046 78

REVENUE FROM COUNTY OFFICERS.

Following is a recapitulation of a detailed statement which shows the revenue derived from the officers of the county who collect fees for official duties, and the expenditures of the county on their several accounts. This is the first statement that could be fully rendered in this form, since the inauguration of the salary system of paying county officers by act of Assembly passed in 1871, with supplements thereto. In further explanation it may be stated that although some of the officers show a loss to the county, yet in all of them, with the exception of the Sheriff's office, the law requires that in case any loss should accrue to the county in payment of the established salaries, the amount, whatever it may be, must be deducted from the officer's salary. Final settlements of this kind are generally made at the close of the officer's term. The Sheriff and Coroner are allowed to retain mileage, the District Attorney five per cent. commission for collecting forfeited recognizances, the Recorder the fees charged for searches, the Register per centage for the collection of collateral inheritance tax, and the Clerk of Courts two dollars each on all licenses issued, amounting each year to between $2,500 and $3,-000.

RECAPITULATION.

Gain in Prothonotary's office	$ 6,631 88	
Gain in Recorder's office	11,241 81	
Gain in District Attorney's office	1,019 42	
Gain in Register's office	38 75	
Gain in Coroner's office	99 00	
		$18,492 86
Loss in Sheriff's office	$ 5,422 60	
Loss in Clerk of Courts' office	179 79	
Loss in Orphans' Court office	71 55	
		$12,808 92
Less salaries of Assistant District Attorney and his clerk, formerly paid out of his office, but now out of the County Treasury, viz: Salary of Assistant District Attorney	$ 1,500 00	
Salary of clerk to him	500 00	
	$ 2,000 00	
Net gain to county		$10,818 92

FLOATING AND FUNDED DEBT.

The total funded and floating debt at this date is	$2,329,221 73
Same date last year	2,268,219 59
Reduction in 1873	$68,997 86

LIQUOR LICENCES.

The total receipts for liquor licenses were	$222,255 63
Balance in Treasury January 1, 1874	174,458 65

THE FOOR FUND.

Balance January, 1873	$16,239 57
Receipts from taxes during 1873	21,6 3 98
	$31,903 15
Disbursed by County Treasurer	25,398 59
Balance on hand January 1, 1874	$6,504 16

VALUATIONS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY FOR 1873.

	Real Estate.	Personal	Occupation.	Total.
56 Wards, Pittsburgh	$19,335,425	$ 481,399	$2,555,497	$22,342,358
11 Wards, Allegheny, &c.	7,899,299	324,628	1,353,407	9,563,334
13 Boroughs	1,329,656	15,585	292,146	1,637,177
44 Townships	8,813,527	722,429	1,186,862	10,722,908
	$37,376,927	$1,902,740	$5,518,002	$44,327,977

	Real'e Taxbls	Non Rel'e Tx's	Total.
Thirty-six Wards, Pittsburgh	32,333	4,304	36,637
Eleven Wards, Allegheny	15,374	1,281	16,655
Thirteen Boroughs	4,112	815	4,927
Forty-four Townships	16,674	282	19,894
	68,243	9,610	77,853

SUGGESTIVE STATISTICS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH BOARD.

On Saturday a regular meeting of the Board of Health was held in Municipal Building, at which health officer Crosby Gray presented his annual report. The following statistics concerning births, deaths and marriages during the past year will be found of interest:

BIRTHS.

First quarter, ending March 31	1,331
Second quarter, ending June 30	1,145
Third quarter, ending Sept. 30	1,401
Fourth quarter, ending Dec. 31	1,298
Total	5,175

DEATHS.

First quarter, ending March 31	721
Second quarter, ending June 30	978
Third quarter, ending Sept. 30	1,172
Fourth-quarter, ending Dec. 31	748
Total	3,519

MARRIAGES.

First quarter, ending March 31	398
Second quarter, ending June 30	501
Third quarter, ending September 30	473
Fourth quarter, ending December 30	410
Total	1,782

Of the 5,175 births, the Twenty-second ward contributed the least—only reaching a total of 31—while the greatest number was arrived at the Twelfth ward, with a score of 344. The colored population was increased by the addition of 92 juvenile amendments—46 girls and 46 boys; the white community supplied 2,700 boys and 2,383 girls.

The couples married in Roman Catholic edifices are, in point of numbers, much ahead of those married in other places of worship—their record being 535. The nearest approach to that numbering is the Methodists, with 251. The marriages under civil auspices foot up 372.

Pittsburgh does not show a remarkably healthy exhibit, as according to the report, the death rate last year was 26, in 1,000. The death rate of St. Louis is only 19. The highest mortality recorded is that of Paris, which, during the siege, was 54; and next to that is Havana, with an average of 45 in 1,000.

The report was received and filed.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

Following is the report of the business transacted in the Register's office during the month of January:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
William Dunn	Isabella Dunn.
Joseph G. Comstock	Edward Comstock and H. F. Dunham.
Jonathan Pierce	George A. Logan and George Holland.
James McCully	Elizabeth Wickman.
John Wickman	Barbara Heilman.
Henry Heilman	Louise J. Hoech.
William Hough	Joseph Lolnk and John Gast.
John Home	Ludwig Faber
Louisa Faber	Wm. Boston.
Thos. Dinhart	Nathan Stevens.
Richard Taylor	Obadiah Sands and John Snuck.
John Snuck	Hugh Adams, Jr.' and P. Johnston
Margaret Thrisket	Cyrus Hutchison.
John Morian	Marion F. Morian.
John McLaren	Janet McLaren.
Jacob Hartinger	Anna Hartinger.
Adam Weber	Elizabeth Weber.
Ludwig Meisel	Catharine Meisel.
Margaret Farvey	John Farvey.
Catharine Saling	Jacob Saling.
Samuel C. Burchfield	Edward R. Burchfield.
Catharine Kerber	Wm. Balstein.
Eliza Baxter	John Greenwald.
Nacholas Lacher	Victoria Lacher.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	Administrators.	Bond
John Hughes	Samuel Paden	$ 4,000
Jane Wibel	Andrew J. Thompson	400
Martha McCready	Robert Bell	600
David W. Irwin	Mary A. Drury	2,400
Joseph Wagener	Catharine Wagener	30,000
Philip Pastre	Elizabeth Pastre	600
David M. Green	Catharine Green	3,000
Jacob Lewis	M. Bigger	
Ellen Saint	Philip Gable	5,000
C. McCarthy	James Murray	700
Karl Grudolph	Charles F. Mueller	400
James Hare	Susan Hare	4,000
George Allen	Christina Allen	3,000
John H. Young	Hannah Young	10,000
George Lickman	Joseph Pierce	4,000
Peter J. Carlsson	George Matheson	4,000
William Stelly	Jackson Stelly	1,200
Robert J. Dickey	Wm. A. Stewart	1,000
John S. Stewart	Mrs. E. Stewart et al	80,000
Jacob Gertendorf	Robert P. Dolff	2,000
T. C. Winslow	Jane Mashiney	100
Joseph Marlett	James W. Marlett	600
W. H. Williams, Jr.	Mary M. Williams	10,000
George Keifer	Jacob Keifer	2,000
Samuel Miller	Israel Miller	2,400
James Kinny	Rev. Jas. A. Canoran	500
William Fox	Bernard Fox	400

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HARD RUBBER TRUSSES,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE,

Hard Rubber Trusses, Single and Double.
Hard Rubber Trusses, Single and Double,

And all other varieties,
And all other varieties,

Elastic Stockings of all kinds,
Elastic Stockings of all kinds,

Shoulder Braces, Shoulder Braces,
Shoulder Braces, Shoulder Braces,

Female Supporters, Female Supporters,
Female Supporters, Female Supporters,

Suspensory Bandages,
Suspensory Bandages,

Sold at the Very Lowest Prices,
Sold at the Very Lowest Prices,

AT JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

AT JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond

Remember the place. Remember the place.
Remember the place. Remember the place.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured, in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself enables him to cure difficult cases after other fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 12 to 1 p. m. ONLY

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

260 pages, fine illustrations. A private instructor for the marriage or those about to marry, in all matters relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About procreation, reproduction, &c. Impediments to marriage—cause, consequence, and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents, at the office or sent by mail securely sealed. Address DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, and Breath, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action; and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, and certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable they are entirely harmless.

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Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE A

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the act to validate acts done by corporations prior to the recording of their charters. Passed.

Mr. WAREAM introduced a bill regulating all legal advertising.

BILL FIXING TERMS OF OFFICERS.

Mr. WARFEL introduced a bill fixing the time for all city, ward or borough officers to qualify. It provides that all such officers hold their respective offices until the first Monday of April next succeeding the expiration of the term to which they would otherwise be entitled under existing laws, and the term of all officers hereafter elected on the third Tuesday of February shall commence and terminate on the first Monday of April.

RATE OF INTEREST.

Mr. FITCH presented a petition for an act to fix the rate of interest at seven per cent.

Mr. GRAHAM read a petition from the faculty of Washington College, praying for exemption from taxation.

Mr. WAREAM presented a bill to protect the possession of lands secured by ejectment.

Mr. RUTAN offered a resolution appointing a Joint Committee to enlarge the Capitol.

THE ELECTION BILL.

The election bill, as amended by the House, came up for concurrence. Messrs. McClure, White and Wallace proposed slight amendments, but none were accepted, and at one o'clock the Senate concurred; yeas, 26; nays, 2.

The bills appropriating one thousand dollars for the Cassville investigation, and for the safe transportation of explosive materials, passed finally.

THE DEATH OF EX-CHIEF JUSTICE THOMPSON.

Mr. BECHTEL offered a resolution to adjourn the Senate in honor of ex-Chief Justice Thompson. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Bechtel, White, McClure, Wallace and Anderson (Allegheny).

THE HOUSE.

Mr. MAYER (Bradford) introduced a bill to regulate taxes on corporations.

Mr. LITTLE (Wyoming), a bill giving to Courts power to change venue in criminal cases on the grounds of local excitement or popular prejudice, rendering a fair trial impossible in civil cases where the subject matter of controversy is situated in another county, and the parties and witnesses, or a majority of them, reside therein, and in cases of local excitement and prejudice, rendering a fair trial impossible.

Petitions for the repeal of Sunday laws were presented by Wilcox, McCune and Baird.

Mr. PIEPER presented a petition of five thousand citizens of Westmoreland county praying for the repeal of the local option laws.

REGULATING BOROUGH LINES.

Mr. THOMPSON (Fayette), a petition regulating borough lines when in adjoining counties.

Mr. NEWMYER asked leave of absence for Mr. Orris.

Mr. CROSS (Beaver) reported an act appropriating $35,000 to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. YOUNG asked leave of absence for Mr. Petriken.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced an act to encourage and develop the mineral resources of the Commonwealth.

Mr. WEBB (Bradford) reported favorably on the bill to pay for advertising the Constitution.

Mr. HAYS offered a supplement to the general gas and water law.

Mr. ALLEN (Warren) an act submitting the question of fact in civil cases to the courts.

Also, to secure a more strict accountability of county officers.

ACT RELATIVE TO TRANSFERS OF ESTATES.

Mr. CHRISTY offered an act relative to the transfer of the estates of married women.

Also, an act fixing the number of jurors.

ORPHANS' COURTS.

Mr. NEWMYER called for a final vote on his bill for the organization of orphans' courts, which was agreed to, and the bill passed by 94 yeas and no nays.

Mr. COOPER (Delaware) then introduced a resolution relative to the death of ex-Chief Justice Thompson, once an honorable member and Speaker of this House, and moved an adjournment in respect to his memory, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

By Associated Press.]

THE EVANS CASE.

HARRISBURG, January 29.—In the Evans case to-day, the whole day was occupied in the examination of Colonel B. F. Lee, Governor Geary's private secretary during the last term, Governor Hartranft, General Allen, Morton McMichael, Jr., and the defendant. The case was not concluded to-day.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30, 1874.

THE SENATE.

A remonstrance was presented from the Society of Friends against the repeal of Local Option.

A Committee of Inspection of State fisheries was appointed.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The bill authorizing married women owning stocks to transfer the same as if unmarried, was passed finally.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

Gen. A. J. A. Torbet, of Paris, France, and R. B. Valentine, Jr., of New York were appointed Commissioners of Deeds.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Numerous petitions in regard to apportionment were presented, and from present prospects there will be a lively time when the bill comes up for consideration.

Mr. McCLURE presented an act authorizing county commissioners to offer a reward for the detection of any person found violating the election laws.

The election bill was signed by the Speaker and Clerk, in accordance with the new Constitution, being the first of the session.

A number of bills came up on second reading.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

The Insurance bill passed finally.

W. L. Douglass, of McKeesport, was confirmed Notary Public.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. NEWMYER reported favorably on the bill fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court at $9,000; Judges of Common Pleas in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia at $7,000; all other Judges $5,000.

Mr. BUTLER (Cumberland) presented a bill to revise the license law.

Mr. WILCOX, a bill to provide for a uniform collection of taxes.

Mr. THOMPSON, a petition for the passage of a prohibitory law.

The debate on a motion to adjourn over occupied nearly all the morning hour.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Mr. T. ALLEY'S resolutions of respect to the memory of Judge Thompson were called up and impressive eulogies pronounced by Messrs. Butterfield of Erie, Stranathan of Mercer, Marshall of Butler, Little of Wyoming, Brockway and Speaker McCormick.

After publicly announcing the fact to the House, Mr. Newmyer read a bill for compelling Judges to file written opinions in all cases noted for report.

THE USURY LAW.

Mr. BROCKWAY offered a bill to repeal the usury laws.

Mr. CROSS presented a petition from eighteen hundred citizens of Beaver for the repeal of the local option law.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.

District Attorney Bayne and T. M. Magee are here, accompanied by their families. The District Attorney has a bill relative to costs in criminal cases, the provisions of which Judge Sterrett recommended in his last charge to the Grand Jury.

THE ELECTION BILL SIGNED.

The Governor has signed the election bill, and it is now the law of the State.

By Associated Press.]

THE EVANS CASE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 30.—The Evans case was resumed this morning.

Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin and Governor Hartranft were the only persons examined, and their examination concluded the evidence.

Attorney General Dimmick opened the argument for the Commonwealth.

Messrs. Lamberton and Hall for the defense followed the Attorney General in addressing the jury and Mr. McVeigh for the plaintiff made the closing argument. The defendant prays the court to instruct the jury as follows: That the act of March, 1811, for the settlement of public accounts, having provided the plaintiff a remedy, it must be presented and there can be no recovery in this action. The judge will charge the jury to-morrow.

FINANCIAL.

TEXT OF THE BILL OFFERED IN THE HOUSE RELATIVE TO THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The following is the text of the bill presented in the House to-day by Mr. Maynard, from the committee of banking and currency:

Be it enacted, &c., that section 31 of the act entitled an act to provide for the national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved the third day of June, 1864, be so amended that several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulation, but moneys required by said section to be kept at all times in hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided in said section.

Section 2. That section 21, of said act, and the several amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that section one of the act, entitled an act to provide for the redemption of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes, approved on the 12th day of July, 1870, be amended by repealing the second provision in said section contained.

Section 3. That every association organized, or to be organized, under the provisions of this act, and of the several acts in the amendment thereof, shall at all times keep and have deposited in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation, and when circulating notes of any such association or associates shall be presented, assorted or unassorted, for redemption, in sums of one thousand dollars or any multiple thereof, to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to the assistant treasurer at the city of New York, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes; all notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Secretary of the Treasury to the respective associations issuing the same, and shall notify them severally, on the first day of each month, or oftener at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, whereupon each association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed, or if torn, mutilated or defaced, new notes instead shall be forwarded to the respective associations, provided that each of said associations shall reimburse to the treasury the cost of redemption and of supplying new notes in place of those redeemed, and associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the treasury the costs of engraving and printing their circulating notes, and provided further that the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any time shall not exceed the sum of $400,000,000 now authorized by existing laws.

Section 4. That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part, may, upon deposit of lawful money within the meaning of said acts in sums not less than $10,000 with the Treasurer of the United States withdraw a proportionate amount of bonds deposited in pledge for such circulation and he shall redeem, cancel and destroy an amount of circulating notes of such association equal to the amount issued on such bonds.

Section 5. That sections 31 and 32 of said act be amended by requiring that such of said associations shall keep its lawful money reserve within its own vaults at a place where its operations of discount and deposits are carried on, and all provisions of said sections requiring or permitting any of said associations to keep any portion of its lawful money reserves elsewhere than in its own vaults, or requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter are hereby repealed.

Section 6. That upon all circulating notes hereafter issued, or hereafter to be issued, whenever the same shall come into the treasury in payment or on deposit, for redemption or otherwise, there shall be printed under such rules and regulations as the treasurer may prescribe, a charter of the numbers of associations by which they are severally issued.

Section 7. That associations without circulation may be organized under the provisions of said act, upon deposit with the treasurer of the United States of not less than ten thousand dollars of United States registered bonds, as provided in section sixteen of said act, and associations already organized without circulation are authorized to withdraw their bonds in excess of ten thousand dollars.

Section 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue, at the beginning of each and every month, from and including July, 1874, $2,000,000 of United States notes not bearing interest payable in gold two years after date, of such denominations as he shall deem expedient, not less than $10 each in exchange for and as a substitute for the same amount of United States notes now in circulation, which shall be cancelled, and any excess of gold in or hereafter covering into the Treasury of the United States after the payment of interest upon the public debt, and supplying any deficiency in revenues provided to meet the current expenses of the government shall hereafter be retained as a reserve for the redemption of such notes.

The Supreme Court of Illinois refused to grant a new trial in the case of Rafferty, convicted of the murder of policeman O'Meara, and he will be hanged at Waukegan, the place of his late trial, on the 27th of February.

GENERAL ELECTION LAW.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL AS IT FINALLY PASSED THE LEGISLATURE.

The First Bill Passed by Legislature Under New Constitution.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS BY ASSESSORS IN JUNE OF EVERY YEAR.

A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c.—That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors who are required to perform any duties incident to the holding of elections and the registration of voters in the different counties or cities of this Commonwealth, on the first Monday of June of each year, to take up the transcript of the next preceding assessment as transmitted to them by the city or county commissioners, and proceed to the revision of the same, and for this purpose he shall visit every dwelling house in this district, and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so to erase the same therefrom; or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto, and in all cases where a name is added to the list the person shall forthwith be assessed, and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain by inquiry upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this work it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the male citizens twenty-one years of age and upwards claiming to be qualified voters in the election district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said citizen is or is not a housekeeper, and if he is, the number of his residence in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated, and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts, also the occupation of the person, and where he is not a housekeeper the occupation, place of boarding, and with whom, and, if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter." Where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the Assessor unless he has been for two consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized the name shall be marked with the letter "N." Where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention and the name shall be marked "D I;" and where the person shall be entitled by existing laws to be naturalized without making a declaration of his intention to be naturalized, and intends to be naturalized at least one month before the next general election, the name of such person shall be added to the list, and the name of such person shall be marked "I N." Where the claim is to vote by reason of being of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor, as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him. On the lists being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid the same shall forthwith be returned to the County Commissioners.

CORRECTION OF REGISTRATION—NEGLECT OF DUTY BY ASSESSORS.

SECTION 2. The county commissioners shall immediately add the names on the list of new assessments to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed, and cause duplicate copies of the other list, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid to be made out as soon as practicable, and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first Monday of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the the name "C. V." and immediately assess him, noting as in all other cases his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder with whom he boards, and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all cases opposite the name the letters "N," "D I," or "I N." as the case may be. If the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization, and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention, if such previous declaration is required by the laws of the United States. It shall be the duty of the said assessor to be present at the election house of the said election districts, during the two secular days next preceding the day fixed by the third section of this act for returning the lists to the county commissioners, from ten A. M. to three P. M., and from six P. M. to nine P. M. of each of said days, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon applications to be made under the provisions of this section, or relating to names upon said list, or that are sought to be placed thereon or struck therefrom; and it shall be his duty to correct said lists by adding thereto the names of persons entitled to vote not already thereon, and by striking therefrom fictitious names or names of persons who may have died or removed from said district; and the said lists shall be open for inspection by any qualified elector of the county or ward in which the election district is situated, as well as by the person claiming to be registered; and the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, or any law judge thereof at chambers, on the application of any qualified elector of the ward or county under oath, setting forth a breach of any of the duties imposed on said assessor by this act, which oath may be made at any time before the day of election, shall call the assessor and the complainant before it or him by citation or rule, to show cause, and shall hear the parties and dispose of the subject in a summary manner as to whom law and justice shall belong, and shall if need be order the assessor to correct the registry accordingly, and the said court or judge may enforce such order by attachment as in proceedings for contempt.

FINAL RETURN OF CORRECTED REGISTRY TO COMMISSIONERS.

SECTION 3. After the assessments have been completed, on the sixty-first day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year, the assessor shall on the following day make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the first section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the first section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said election district, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in such election district on or before seven o'clock on the morning of the election; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required.

APPOINTMENT OF OVERSEERS—THEIR DUTIES.

SECTION 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county all the law judges of the said court able to act at the time concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district, belonging to different political parties, overseers of election, to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers, to keep a list of voters if they see proper, to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses, under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties, and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties, as aforsaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

WHEN THE POOLS ARE TO BE KEPT OPEN.

Section 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and closed at seven o'clock, P. M.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES AND INSPECTORS BY THE COURT.

SECTION 6. In all election districts where a vacancy exists by reason of the disqualification of the officer or otherwise in an election board heretofore appointed, or where any new district shall be formed; the Judge or Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county shall, ten days before any general or special election, appoint competent persons to fill said vacancies, and to conduct the election in said new districts, and in the appointment of inspectors in any election district both shall not be of the same political party, and the judge of elections shall in all cases be of the political party having the majority of votes in said district as nearly as the said judge or judges can ascertain the fact, and in case of the disagreement of the judges as to the selection of inspectors the political majority of the judges shall select one of such inspectors, and the minority judge or judges shall select the other.

SECTION 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

DUTIES OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

SECTION 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law, and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SECTION 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both in the discretion of the court.

NON-REGISTERED VOTERS.

SECTION 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed, and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed, affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or native-born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned; that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit that he is at the time of making the affidavit of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year; or, if a native-born citizen of the State, and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district two months immediately preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

CHALLENGE OF REGISTERED VOTERS.

SECTION 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such persons, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made, and acted on by the Election Board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote, and on the vote of such person being received it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned, or both at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction of the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make or cause to be made the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

NEGLECT OF DUTY OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

SECTION 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year or both at the discretion of the court.

CANVASS OF THE VOTES BY THE COURT.

SECTION 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make out a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers, and certified by overseers if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote as soon as counted shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock, post meridian, of the day after the election, and all other judges shall before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court; in counties where there is no resident president judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court, and computed by such of its officers, and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court, as is now required to be done by return judges, and the vote as so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public, and in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return said court shall issue summary process against the election officers, and overseers if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all election papers in their possession, and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation, and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law, and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of election of township or borough officers to be made to the court as directed in this section, but all returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and shall by some one of them be delivered into his office within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court, learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election he shall not sit with the court or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such case the other judges, if any, shall act, and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court under the provisions of this act present and able to act, then and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a Board, who, or a majority of whom, shall have and exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties vested in or required to be performed by the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said Board is required to count under the provisions of this section. The returns required by this act to be presented by the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively, shall be presented to such three or more of the judges of the several courts of common pleas of said counties respectively, as the judges of said courts or a majority of them may designate to perform the duty of receiving, computing and certifying said returns. When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officers the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place as required by law to compute and certify the vote of such districts. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, county, township or borough for the safe keeping of the ballot boxes, the judge and minority shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot box or boxes containing tickets, list of voters and other papers have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signatures of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs to such person or persons as the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county may designate, at the place provided as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district to hold any election, which by law they are, or shall be, required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening until the morning of such election, and until they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed, they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all ballots and other papers which they shall find therein before proceeding to hold such election.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSORS TO FILL VACANCIES.

SECTION 14. That from and immediately after the passage of this act the Court of Common Pleas in the proper county in election districts wherein assessors have not heretofore been elected shall appoint one reputable person in each election district to be the assessor thereof, who shall perform all the duties relating to elections now required to be performed by assessors under the provision of this act. Such assessors shall be appointed as nearly as can be ascertained from the party having a majority of the votes in their respective districts.

THE ENSUING FEBRUARY ELECTION.

SECTION 15. That at the election to be held on the third Tuesday of February next, and at the election annually thereafter, there shall be elected in each election district in the State, as well in those wherein the registration of voters has heretofore been made by officers appointed and not chosen by the people to perform the duty, as in all others, one person as judge and two inspectors in conformity with the general laws of the Commonwealth, to conduct the elections for one year, and also an assessor who shall perform the duties incident to elections as required by the provisions of this act.

REGISTRATION FOR FEBRUARY ELECTION

SECTION 16. That the assessors appointed under the fourteenth section of this act shall, within five days after their appointment, proceed to make out lists of qualified electors in their respective election districts, and deliver the same to the commissioners, who shall transmit a certified copy of the same to the judge of each election district at least forty-eight hours before the election to be held on the third Tuesday of February next; said assessors shall also post ten copies thereof in conspicuous places in each election district at least ten days before said election. And the lists so made by the assessors during the two secular days preceding the day of the delivery thereof to the commissioners (of which days public notice shall be given by hand-bill throughout said district) shall be open for inspection and correction, in the custody of said assessor, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 P. M. to 9 P. M. of each of said days, in the manner provided in section second of this act, and all of the remedies, privileges and powers secured and provided thereby are hereby made applicable to the lists herein named.

SECTION 17. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed, or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act, and any willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers, shall be perjury.

DUTIES OF ASSESSORS AND OTHER ELECTION OFFICERS.

SECTION 18. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law to assessors for making valuations to be paid by the County Commissioners as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within sixty-one days next preceding the annual election in November. Any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor and subject the officer so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. And if any person shall by violence or intimidation drive, or attempt to drive, from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall on the day of any election visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any clerk, overseer or election officer who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the Court.

ISSUE OF FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

SECTION 20. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of any court to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out or cause or permit such naturalization paper to be given out in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, found guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SECTION 21. Any person who, on oath or affirmation, in or before any court in the State or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization for himself or any other person, wilfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation shall be null and void, and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained to take immediate measures for re-calling the same for cancellation, and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars for every such offense, for either, or both, at the discretion of the court.

FORMS FOR ELECTION BLANKS.

SECTION 22. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the County Commissioners of each county shall as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act, and shall pay all necessary expenses for lights, rent, fuel and stationery on bills certified by the election officers.

SPECIAL AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

SECTION 23. Special elections for city, ward, borough and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be regulated and conducted in like manner as general elections, and by the same officers, who shall perform the same duties and be subject to the same penalties as are provided for general elections, unless otherwise provided for in this act.

SECTION 24. All the duties imposed by this act upon County Commiss

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health reports that during the week ending January 31, there were fifty-nine deaths in the city. Of these 30 were males, 29 females, 56 white and 3 colored. The causes of death were as follows: consumption, 10; acute bronchitis and old age each 5, scarlet fever and pneumonitis, each, 4; convulsions, 3; cerebritis diarrhoea, epilepsy, congestion of the lungs measles, pleuro-pneumonia and suicide, each 2; aneurisim of aorta, asthma, atelectasis, congestion of brain, Bright's disease, (chronic), coxalgia, typhoid fever, jaundice, acute laryngitis, marasmus, meningitis, unknown, ulceration of bowels, and whooping cough, each 1 Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 13; from 1 to 2 years, 8; from 2 to 5, 10; from 5 to 10, 3; from 20 to 30, 8; from 30 to 40, 6; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 5; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90 3; from 90 to 100, 1.

ALLEGHENY.

Last week, according to the report of Health Officer Hoch, twenty deaths occurred in Allegheny from causes as follows: Scarlet fever, 2; heart disease, 2; convulsions, 2; still born, 2; consumption, 2; alcoholism, 1; dropsy, 2; chronic rheumatism, 1; rheumatism, 4; peretortritus, 1; old age, 1; catarrhus senecis, 1; spinal disease, 1; bronchitis, 1. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 5; from one to five, 2; from ten to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 1; from thirty to forty, 1; from forty to fifty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 2; from sixty to seventy, 4; from seventy to eighty, 1; from ninety to one hundred, 1. White, 18; colored, 2 Males, 12; females, 8.

METHODIST DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Yesterday morning the proceedings of the District Conference of preachers and laymen the M. E. Church being held in Arch street church, Allegheny were concluded.

At the close of the examinations the following candidates for license to preach were passed and their licenses granted: Fayette Felix Otto, of Rochester, and Joshua R. Todd, of Bridgewat r.

The following were approved and recommended to the traveling connection: Fayette, Felix Otto, of Rochester, Samuel M. Bell, of Bridgewater, John William Righter, of Salem, O., and J. A. McConnell, of Simpson's Chapel.

Hon. J. W. F. White delivered an address on the subject: "Local Preachers—their decline and the remedy." The address commenced by a history of the office in the Methodist church, showing how local preachers had been recognized as a necessity by John Wesley, and that that they had constituted the most important portion of the army of revivalists who had produced under God the great and enduring revival of the age.

The conference adjourned at 12 o'clock noon. It will probably meet at Beaver Falls at its next session.

GREAT PIANO AND ORGAN EMPORIUM.

Messrs. S. Hamilton & Co., the leading piano and organ dealers, whose warerooms are located at No. 51 Fifth avenue, continue to offer special inducements to those who desire to become the owner of a piano or organ. Their stock is very large and varied, and are disposed of at such reasonable terms that it is no wonder their sales are unusually large. They are the agents of the unrivalled Decker & Barnes pianos, and they are in such variety that there is a wide range in the prices, so as to meet the wants of all. Bradford & Co.'s pianos, which are real parlor gems, are also sold here, ranging in prices from $360 to $550. They are also agents for the Bradbury pianos, and those of Cramer & Co. All their pianos are fully warranted. The celebrated Estey organs can only be obtained here, as this firm has the exclusive agency of them, and they are so well appreciated by the public that the sales are enormous. Their new rental plan has met with the greatest favor throughout the country, and thousands of families are now rejoicing over the possession of an instrument, who would, perhaps, never have been able to get one by any other arrangement. Their plan is simply to pay twenty per cent. down, and ten per cent. a month until the balance is paid. This admirable plan is especially adapted to mechanics, clerks, and such persons as have a regular monthly salary, and can spare a certain amount each month, and it is even very convenient for persons of large means but who have all their capital employed, and do not wish to draw a large amount from it at one time. Those desiring to secure an instrument should not fail to call on this firm, and select one, as better inducements will never be offered than now. For further particulars send for a catalogue, if you cannot conveniently call on the firm.

MT. UNION COLLEGE.

We are very favorably impressed with the deserved popularity and present large attendance of this institution. During the last year the whole number of different students in attendance has been 832. This large patronage is doubtless owing to the fact that the college is centrally located on two prominent railroad lines, in a very pleasant and healthy locality, surrounded by good influences, furnishing the most modern illustrated instruction and the most economical facilities of lessening the aggregate expenses for students. The courses, the Ancient Classical, Modern Classical, Philosophical, Scientific, Musical, Commercial, Fine Art and Preparatory, are in keeping with the wants of all classes. The next term commences February 24, and the summer term May 12. Catalogues and circulars can be had by addressing Mt. Union College, Mt. Union, or Alliance, O. 1tW

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

The place to secure a good vehicle is at the well-known establishment of Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, foot of Soldier's monument, Allegheny. The stock of vehicles kept on hand is large and varied, thus giving every opportunity to make a selection, or if an order is left it is promptly filled. The manufactures of this firm are widely known, and their vehicles can be found not only throughout this State, but the country at large. W

MT. UNION COLLEGE.

We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to the prosperous condition of this institution. Its facilities for affording a thorough practical education for both sexes are probably unsurpassed in the country. It furnishes ample means for reducing the aggregate expenses of students. The whole number of different students in attendance during the last year was 832. Spring term commences 24th February. Summer term 12th May. Catalogues and circulars can be had by addressing Mt. Union College, Mt. Union, or Alliance, O.

BECAUSE a person has a bad cough it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a disposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an uncurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a medicine scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold everywhere. W&S&W

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	111¼
U. S. Sixes, 1881	117¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	118½
Five-Twenties, 1862	115½
Five-Twenties, 1864	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	116
Five-Twenties, 1865 (registered)	116¼
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	116¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	117
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	117¼
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	117¾
Ten-Forties	110¾
Ten-Forties (coupons)	111
Currency Sixes	115½
New Five Per Cents	111¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	76¾
Adams Express	94½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	71¾
American Express	63
United States Express	69¼
Pacific Mail	42¾
New York Central	103¾
Erie	49¼
Erie preferred	76
Hudson	124½
Harlem	124½
Harlem preferred	119
Michigan Central	94
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	89¾
Northwestern common	69¾
Northwestern preferred	71
Rock Island	106¾
New Jersey Central	97
St. Paul	46¾
St. Paul preferred	71¾
Toledo and Wabash	53¼
Toledo and Wabash preferred	70
Fort Wayne	93½
Terre Haute	15½
Terre Haute preferred	31
R. R. and M.	82¾
Cleveland and Alton	108
Chicago and Alton preferred	109
Ohio and Mississippi	34¼
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	93½
Burlington and Quincy	106
Lake Shore	83½
Panama	31
Illinois Central	106
Union Pacific	34¾
Central Pacific	86¾
Express	78
Hartford and Erie	25
Delaware & Lackawana	104

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	118½
Five-Twenties, 1862	115½
Five-Twenties, 1864	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	116
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	116¼
Five-Twenties, 1867	117
Five-Twenties, 1868	117¾
New Fives	111¾
Ten-Forties	110¾
Currency Sixes	115½

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	481
Missouri	92
Tennessee, old	81½
Tennessee, new	81¾
Virginia, new	46
Virginia, old	39½
North Carolina, old	38
North Carolina, new	18

STOCKS.

Canton	75¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾
Quick Silver	33½
Adams Express	94½
Fargo	74¾
American Express	63½
United States Express	69¾
Pacific Mail	42¾
New York Central	103¾
Erie	49¼
Erie preferred	76
Harlem	124½
Harlem preferred	119
Michigan Central	94
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	89¾
Northwestern common	69¾
Northwestern preferred	71
Rock Island	106¾
New Jersey Central	97
St. Paul	46¾
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THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
February 5, 1874.

REMARKS—The general markets are moving along steadily, presenting nothing very important. The weather continues changeable but is not out of season. Our rivers are in good navigable order from one end to the other. We regret to say that freights are extremely scarce and boats experience considerable difficulty in procuring a trip. Flour—The firmness we have before noted continues and dealers generally are well pleased with the situation; the receipts are coming in pretty freely but not in sufficient quantities to make any change in prices. Bacon—Holders are very firm in their views and the late advance has been sustained; the advance in hogs will naturally strengthen the confidence of holders. Apples—The demand has fallen off, yet there is no scarcity as the demand for some time has been light. Butter—The market was firm with a good trade demand; choice roll sells readily on arrival at good figures.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,220	Apples, bbls	51
Corn, sks	1,199	Wheat, sks	1,200
Barley, sks	738	Butter, kgs	40
Rye sks	708	Oats sks	790
Bacon, tcs	132	Cheese, bxs	435
Potatoes, bush	250		

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The arrivals for some days past have been light, still the supply was up with the demand, and prices rule about the same, ranging from $2 50@4 00 per barrel. Nothing but a choice article will bring the latter figure.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was firm, with a good trade demand, with sales at 65@75c per gallon, as to quality.

ALES—We have nothing new to note as relates to this article; the demand was fair and sales regular at the following: India ale $11 per barrel; XX ale $10; X ale $8 00@9 per barrel; porter $10; half barrels in proportion. Bass English ale in good supply, and prices unchanged.

ASHES—The market for some time has been entirely devoid of animation; the asking rates are: Soda ash, common, 48 per cent. 4c; refined, high test, 5c; pearls, 11c; potash 9c; nitrate soda 5c; Manganese 8½c; arsenic 5c per pound.

BEANS—The supply was fully up with the demand, and the market was a shade firmer, with sales at $2@2 25 per bushel.

BAGGING—Penn Mill ranges as follows: two bushel 35c; two half bushel 42c; three bushel 50c.

BEESWAX—Quiet, with sales at 25@30c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull, with more sellers than buyers at 3½@4c per pound.

BUTTER—The receipts continue large. The high prices that have ruled have attracted the attention of dealers at other points. The rates are: prime to choice roll 35@38c per lb common to fair 15@20c; medium to good 35@38c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The demand is improving; prices have an upward tendency; sales, red top 5½@6c; green 7@8c; hurl 9@10c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Beeson's Phoenix $2@2 25; Louisville $2 50; Cumberland $2 50; Calcined plaster, eastern $4 90 Michigan $3 50@3 75; Lime, Cleveland white, $2 per barrel.

CRACKERS—In good supply; water 7c; oyster 6½@7c; soda 7c; extra 9½c; butter 7c; Boston extra 9½c; Scotch biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 11c; hard times 10c; Graham 7 cents.

CHEESE—Firm; sales Ohio factory 14½@15c to the trade; Ohio sweizer, 16@17c.

CARBON OIL—Market firm with sales at 12½c.

EGGS—Are in moderate demand at 20@22c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was steady but not very active. The rates continue for Spring wheat $7 25@7 50; red winter $8@8 50; white $9@10; rye flour at $5 50.

GRAIN—There was a steady demand for most descriptions. Wheat—firm: red $1 60@1 65; white $1 70@1 75. Oats—holders firm. The receipts are increasing; sales mixed 54c; white 56c as per quality. Corn—Ear: is in moderate demand; sales were made at 68@70c for white to prime yellow; sales shelled corn 73@75c. Rye—market steady with a good demand at $1. Barley—dealers excited; prices uncertain.

GROCERIES—The market is beginning to give signs of weakness; it seems doubtful if the present rates of coffee can be maintained; roasted coffee at 37c per lb is what may be termed pretty steep figures, and as a matter of course deprives a certain number of consumers from indulging. Sugars are also weakening. The following are the present rates:

Coffee—Choice Rio 32@34c; good to prime 31@32c; fair 28@30c; Roasted one pound packages 37c; loose 36½c.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75@80c; fair to prime old 70@75c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9½c; Patna 8½c; Rangoon 8@8¼c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12¼c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11¼c; Standard A 10¾c; B 10¾c; Ex. C 10¼c; Circle C 10c; Franklin Extra C 9¾c; Franklin No.2 Extra C 9¼; Yellow Sugars 8@9c, as to quality.

Oat Meal—Per keg $4 50; per barrel $8 50. Pearl barley, Nos. 3 and 4 7½c per pound.

Candles—Mould candles 11½c; sterine 14c; star do. 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 75 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

HOMINY—The supply was up with the demand; the rates are $5@5 50 per bbl.

HAY—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the supply exceeds the demand; prices are weak; sales of baled at $18@22 per ton.

ONIONS—Are steady at $6 50@7 50 per bbl.

OIL—Lard oil is firm and advancing; No. 1 quoted at 78@80c; No. 2, 68@70c per gallon.

POTATOES—Market firm, with sales at $1 20@1 25 in a jobbing way for peach blows.

PROVISIONS—The market was firm with a fair trade demand. Hams, sugar cured, 13c; shoulders 9¾c; plain 8¾c. Breakfast bacon 12c. Dried beef 10¾c. Beef tongues $7 50 per dozen. Rib sides 9½c; short rib 9¾c; clear 10¼c. Mess pork $16 75 per barrel. Lard—tierces 10½c; half bbls. 11c; buckets 11¼c.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at $1 03@1 05 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
February 5, 1874.

REMARKS—The advance we noted yesterday has been maintained and a further one demanded, in fact the market throughout the oil regions was greatly excited and holders were jubilant over the situation. Many holders are indifferent about selling, having an abiding confidence that prices will go still higher.

CRUDE.

That the market is a firm one, is as well known to our readers as ourselves. A further advance was established at all points. Following were the sales at

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls Union	$1 75
1,000 do do	1 80
1,000 do United	1 65

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market very firm; holders have advanced prices ¼c with sales at the works free on cars at 12½c; the tendency being still upward.

Philadelphia—Market steady 14¼c for spot; February 14½c; March 15c.

New York—Market unsettled; sales at 15¼@15¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady. City $1 90; country, $1 85.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Closing of the 3d. Market unsettled; crude in bulk 7¼@7½c; sales of 600 bbls at the latter figure; crude in shipping orders 11¼c; refined 15¼@15¾c; cases 20@21c; naptha 8¼@8¾c; Philadelphia delivery generally held higher with sales of 5,000 bbls refined for February at 14½c; 5,000 bbls do first half of March at 14½c; 2,000 bbls February 14¾c; 2,000 bbls do 14¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1874.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle were heavy and the quality of the offerings generally good. The market ruled about the same as last week. The sales were not large, buyers generally being disposed to hold off. The eastern men complain of last week's prices, contending that they lost money on their last purchases here, and that unless holders were disposed to come down in prices their purchases would be light. It may be proper to mention that certain parties were not inclined to sell at the prevailing rates, hence their stock was withdrawn. The following were the asking rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers fine and smooth	$6 15@6 25
Extra 1,300	6 00@6 10
Prime 1,200	5 50@5 75
do 1,100	5 50@5 75
Fair 1,000	5 00@5 25
do 900	5 00@5 25
Good 800 to 900 stocker	4 00@4 50
Bulls, cows, etc	3 00@3 50

HOGS.

The run of good hogs was light and that of common stock rather heavy. The market was good and trade active for prime stock, and dull on the lower grades. At this writing the market is good and closes firm at about the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 70
Prime do	6 50@6 60
Good medium hogs	5 95@6 25
Yorkers	5 60@5 90

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep this week so far have been heavy, and the quality generally good. Trade so far has ruled active, almost as many sheep being weighed today as during the whole of last week. Prices of good sheep are fair and the market closes moderately firm at about the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$6 50
do 95 lbs do	6 25@6 40
do 90 do	6 00
Prime 85 do	5 50@5 75

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Money easy at 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling firm at $4 84¼ for 60 days and $4 87½ for sight. Customs receipts $341,000.

Gold closed at 111½, after selling at 111¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 5 per cent. Treasury disbursements $624,000. Clearings $21,000,000. Governments strong and in good demand. State bonds quiet; Tennessees firmer.

Stocks were strong and buoyant, with an advance of ¼ to 4 per cent. A prominent feature of the dealings was an upward movement and an increased business in dividend paying shares, especially the high priced stocks. The market gave every indication of strong buying, particularly during the last hour of business, and speculation seems likely to revive in the early future. Among the dividend paying shares, Rock Island, Pittsburgh and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western were particularly prominent. Rock Island advanced 1¾ per cent., and Pittsburgh 1¾ per cent. Next on the general list in point of interest were Lake Shore, Western Union, St. Paul, Northwest and Union Pacific, all of which were strong in low priced shares. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was prominent, selling at 19¾. The American District Telegraph rose to 55, an advance of 8 per cent. since yesterday. The market closed strong at the highest prices of the day. The sales between ten and two o'clock were 95,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Western Union, 6,000 Union Pacific, 14,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 Lake Shore and 5,000 Rock Island.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Cotton dull at 15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged; Receipts 10,000 barrels. Wheat in fair demand and slightly higher; No. 2 spring $1 54@1 56; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 57@1 61; Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 57@1 60. Whisky steady at $1 01. Rye quiet at $1 06@1 10. Barley in light supply. Malt quiet. Corn opened a shade firmer; closed quiet, with the advance lost; new western mixed afloat 84@86c; old do 88@90c. Oats dull and lower; mixed western 61@62c; white 61½@63c. Hay, hops and groceries dull and nominal. Petroleum strong and buoyant; crude 8c asked; 7¼c bid; refined 15¾c. Eggs firm at 17@22c. Pork dull and heavy at $16 20@16 37½. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles heavy at 8½@8¾c. Lard dull at 9¼@9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

Business was more active with manufactures agents, but jobbing branches continued quiet. Cotton goods in moderate request and steady in price. Cottonades more active. Prints, percales and fancy shirtings in fair demand. Fancy cassimeres, worsted suitings, satinets and black and blue beavers moving more freely. Dress goods, linens and hamburg edgings in better request.

CHICAGO, February 4.—Flour dull; good extra superfine sold at $5 50@6 50. Wheat dull and steady; No. 1 spring $1 25; No. 2 $1 23¼ spot; $1 25¾ seller March; No. 3 1 18½; rejected $110¼. Corn steady and good demand at a slight decline; no 2 mixed 58¾ spot; seller February 59¾@59½; seller March 64¾; seller May rejected 53½@54. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 42½ cash; 43¾c seller March; rejected 38@39c; Rye quiet; No 1 fresh 81@83c. Barley dull; No. 2 sold at $1 75@1 85; No. 3 sold at $1 64@1 66. Dressed hogs dull; $6 50 bid; $6 60 asked. Pork dull and declined to $14 50 cash seller February; $14 85 seller March. Lard dull at 9¼@9¾c cash. Bulk meats steady and moderate demand; shoulders 5¾c; short rib middles 7½c; loose spot green hams 18 average 8¾c. Whisky demand fair and market firm at 97c.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—Cotton, corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Flour firm at $7 00@7 35. Wheat active at $1 45@1 50. Rye firm at 93c@95c. Barley steady; No. 1 $1 70@1 80; No. 3 $1 50@1 60. Pork dull and nominal at $15 50@15 87½. Lard steady at 9 1-16c@9¼c for steam, and 9¾c for kettle. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; sales at 6¼, 7¼, 8¼@8¾c, all fully cured, loose. Bacon firm at 7¾, 8¾@9¾c. Hogs active; light 5¾@6c; heavy 6@6¼c. Receipts 4,064; shipments 1,800. Whisky strong at 96c.

TOLEDO, February 4.—Flour, demand fair and market firm. Wheat, demand fair and market firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1 63; No. 3 do. $1 51; amber Michigan $1 50@1 51. Corn, demand fair and market firm; high mixed seller February 63¾c; low mixed new 61½c. Oats, demand good at full prices; No. 1 48½c; No. 2 47½c.

BALTIMORE, February 4.—Flour and Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firmer at 80@83c. Oats steady at 53@56c. Rye steady at 94@96c. Provisions firmer; Pork $16 50@16 75; bulk shoulders 6¾@6¾; clear rib 8¼@8¾c; bacon shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9¼@9¾c. Lard 9¼@9¼c. Butter in good demand at 30@35c. Whisky weaker at $1 01@1 01½.

LOUISVILLE, February 4.—Cotton quiet 15c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet 70@74c. Oats 63@65c. Provisions steady. Pork $15¼@15½. Bulk shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 8¼@8¾c; clear 8¾c. Bacon, shoulders 7¾@7½c; clear rib 9¼c; clear 9¼@9¾c. Lard tierce 9¼@9¾c; kegs 10¼@10½c. Whisky 95½c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—Flour dull; super $5 25@5 90. Wheat dull; red $1 56. Corn dull at 76c. Oats steady at 58@61c. Coffee lower; Rio 23@28c. Petroleum in fair demand and advancing; crude 11c; refined 14½c for February; 15c for March. Whisky steady at $1 02.

BOSTON, February 4.—The demand for fleece and pulled wool continues to be steady and prices are sustained. Medium extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 53@54c; treble extra and pick held at 60@65c. Michigan fleeces 51@52½c. Dealing and combing fleeces 55@70c. Superfine and extra pulled in demand at 45@58c.

MILWAUKEE, February 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, demand fair and market firm. No. 1 Milwaukee $1 25¾; No. 2 $1 24. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 58¼c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 78c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 41c. Barley quiet; No. 1 $1 85.

NASHVILLE, February 4.—Cotton dull and declined 12¾@13¾c. Flour quiet at $6 50@9 50; white active $1 40@1 66. Corn 75c. Oats 60c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1.

CLEVELAND, February 4.—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn better; new mixed 68c; old do 72@74c. Oats steady but unchanged. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

OSWEGO, February 4.—Wheat dull; extra white Michigan $1 83. Corn steady at 80c. Barley quiet and firm; Canada held at $2 10.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—Cotton, flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, February 4.—Consols for money 92@92¼; 5-20s, '65, 108¾; 5-20s, '67, 108¾; 10-40s 106½; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central 95; Erie, 44½@44¾; preferred, 69¼.

PARIS, February 4.—Rentes 58 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 4.—5-20s '62, 98 francs.

LIVERPOOL February 4.—Cotton dull at 7¾@8¼c; sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,700; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs firm; white wheat average 13s 5@13s 9d; red winter 12s 4d@12s 8d; red western spring 12s@12s 3d. Lard 44¾s. Cheese 70s. Spirits Petroleum 9@9½d; refined quiet at 12¾d. Bacon—long clear middles 40s 3d; short do 41s 3d.

ANTWERP, February 4.—Refined petroleum 22 francs.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
Feb. 5, 1873.

REMARKS—The market was firm with a good trade demand, and buyers were taking all good lots that were offered in this part of the country at full prices, ranging form 40@50c per lb. The eastern markets are reported very active, with but light stocks to operate on. The market at present is decidedly in favor of holders, who will no doubt make good use of the same:

PRICES.

Fine fleece	45@50c
Tub washed	45@47c
Combing	50c
Medium fleece	45@47c
Common fleece	42@45c
Pulled wools	35@37c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
Feb. 5, 1874.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$12 50
I X, 10x14, charcoal	15 25
I C, 12x12, charcoal	13 50
I X, 12x12, charcoal	15 50
I C, 14x20, charcoal	13 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	16 25
I X, 14x20, leaded	14 25

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
Feb 5,1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 case t	$7 50 ₱ case
Less quantity	8 00 "
Greenwich Lye, (50 cases	7 25 "
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	8 00 "
Less quantity	8 50 "
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	6 50@6 75 ₱ lb
Less quantity	7½@7¾c "
Sal soda—25 kegs	2½c "
Less quantity	3¼c "
al soda—25 bbls	2¾c "
Less quantity	3¼c "
Caustic soda—10 drums	8 c "
Less quantity	8¼c "
Copperas—20 bbls	1¾c "
Less quantity	2 c "
Porous alum—10 bbls	3¾c "
Less quantity	4 c "
Sulphuric acid	3 c "
Muriatic acid	4¼c "
Nitric acid	15 c "
Chloride calcium	2½c "
Pure alumina	10 c "
Lump alum	3¾@4 c "

Terms, cash in 30 days.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
Feb. 5, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₱ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	34 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	34 00
Shelving on one side	32 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	34 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	34 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	32 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBE

OFFICE OF THE POST,
Feb. 5, 1874.

Manufacturers' rivised price list of wrought iron pipe, adopted September 9, 1873:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT ELDED.			
⅛	10	22	24
¼	10	22	42
⅜	12	22	56
½	15	24	85
¾	20	32	1 12
1	29	45	1 67
1¼	39	60	2 25
1½	50	85	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	70	1 15	3 66
2½	1 10	1 80	5 77
3	1 50	2 30	7 54
3½	1 85	3 00	9 05
4	2 50	3 50	10 72
4½	2 75	4 00	12 40
5	3 20	4 75	14 56
6	4 50	6 00	18 77
7	6 00	.....	23 41
8	7 00	.....	28 35
9	10 00	.....	.....
10	12 00	.....	40 64

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Liberal discount to the trade.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
Feb. 5, 1874.

	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0
Imported brandy	6 00@9 0
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75
Holland Gin	2 90@3 50
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75
Port Wine	1 50@1 75
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00
Rum "Jamaica;"	5 00@5 5

	Quarts.	Pints.
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$29 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 03@1 50	

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
Feb. 5. 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " " "	4 50
6d and 7d " " "	4 75
4d and 5d nails	5 00
3d nails	5 75
2d nails	7 00

FINE BLUED.

3d	$7 25
2d	8 00

CASING.

10d to 30d	5 50
8d and 9d	5 25
6d and 7d	5 75

FINISHING.

10d to 30d	5 75
8d	6 00
6d	6 25
4d	6 50

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

CLINCH.

Clinch nails	$6 00

CUT SPIKES.

3 to 6 inch	4 50

BARREL.

¾ inch	7 25
⅞ inch	6 00
1 inch	5 75
1¼ inch	6 25
1¼ inch	6 00
1⅜ inch	5 50
1½ inch	5 25

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
Feb. 5, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	11½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	12 c
Fancy brands	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3¾@ c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
Feb. 5. 1874.

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